The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

Imminence of Another Great Battle on the Mincio.

Official Details of the Fight at Malegnano.

THE BATTLE OF CANEDOLO.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

THE STATE OF THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.

THE ARMAMENT OF PRUSSIA.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Cotton Quiet—Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols 92 3-8@92 1-2.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVER, from Southampton, June 22, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning.

The Steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 19.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool, Tuesday morning, June 21.

The news by this arrival is interesting, though not of marked importance.

The Allies and the Austrians were confronted on the line of the Mella and Mincio; the French Emperor and the King of Sarcinia having their headquarters at Brescia, and the Emperor of Austria holding his at Villafranca. GARIBALDI was operating in front of the Allies. An Austrian force had occupied the pass of the Stelvie. On the side of the Adriatic every arrangement was nearly completed for naval operations against Venice and Pola.

A body of Papal troops, sent to repress the revolt in the Legations, had encountered the popular party at Cerna, and a sharp conflict had ensued. The King of Sardinia had definitely declined to accept the sovereignty of the revolted provinces, which a delegation from Bologna had tendered him.

Nothing additional is known of the motives of Prussia in mobilizing her army.

In England the new Government was rapidly perfecting its organization.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Enthusiasm of the Lombards—Garibaldi's Troops—Visit of Garibaldi to Milan—His Aversion to the French—The Honorary Medals—An Incident at Trieste—The Revolution in the Legations—The Delay in Kossuth's Arrival—The Plan of the Allied Attack on the Four Fortresses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, June 13, 1859.

Just arrived from Turin, and, for the first time since 1848, without being pestered for a passport; or undergoing a tedious examination of person and baggage, on the left bank of the Ticino. Out of curiosity I went to Magenta, to visit the famous battle field and thence by rail to Milan, entering by that same gate of Porta Vercellina through which I passed out eleven years ago, after the capitulation which restored the Milanese once more to the tender mercies of the Austrian Field-Marshal. God forbid the repetition of a similar catastrophe! We shall breathe more freely when the famous four fortresses are in the hands of the Allies, but until there is some probability of that, there is no danger of our being lulled to a false security, though from the festive aspect of the populace strangers may be led to think that it is all play and no work.

Glowing descriptions of the reception given to the King and Emperor in Milan reached us at Turin—the only sort of news that does reach that now melancholy city—and the sight of my famished comrades, rushing frantically from *café* to club, and from club to the telegraph office, to glean up crumbs, and scraps, and well-picked bones for their respective journals, warned me—as I well know such fare does not suit a New-Yorker's palate—to be off to the scene of excitement, where now behold me—just as the birds have fled! Yes, the King left Milan the night before last, and the Emperor yesterday morning, so that nothing remains of the festive scenes but the faded flowers and withered wreaths which strewed the victors' path at every step. Changing my traveling gear for a visiting suit, I wended my way to the Corso di Porto Orientale, to leave my cards on several of my lady friends whom I had not seen since 1848. Nearly all of them were at the different hospitals tending the wounded, and it was with considerable difficulty that I found any of my old chums—nearly all of them, responding to the appeal, having offered themselves as volunteers to the different corps.

GIOVANNI BATT, the recruiting lieutenant of GARIBALDI's detachment, is the great centre of attraction! Every Italian fighting under GARIBALDI's orders feels sure that he is fighting for the Independence of Italy, and the absolute manner in which the Hero of Rome ignores the presence of the French in Italy is regarded by many as a sure sign that his distrust of *la grande nation*, has not diminished since 1849. Of course, you know that two days since GARIBALDI came to see the King, and an eye-witness of this meeting (my informant was not present during this conversation) tells me that VICTOR EMANUEL received the dashing but modest hero more as a brave *compagnon d'armés* than as a king his subject. Rumor whispers that the King sought to overcome GARIBALDI's repugnance to his august ally, but that the only reply was an urgent appeal to stand by his subjects, to resist diplomacy, and to be King of Italy. Nothing would induce GARIBALDI to take up his quarters even for a few hours in Milan; the French were there, the General remained outside the city, and then returned to his camp. *La Lombardia*, the official journal, publishes this morning a very handsome eulogium, passed on the Garibaldi-nians by the head of the Sardinian Staff. "While the allied armies, runs the official order of the day, yet remained on the defensive, General GARIBALDI, at the head of the Hunters of the Alps, boldly attacked the right flank of the Austrians. With an extraordinary rapidity, in a few days he reached Sesto Calende, and driving out the enemy, penetrated into the Lombard territory, and pitched his tent at Varese." Here follows the enumeration of the feats achieved by these valorous ones, and then comes the list of decorations:

Gold Medal, for Military Valor.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, General of the Hunters of the Alps.

Official Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Giacomo Medici, Lieutenant Colonel.

(Medici, you may remember, was the brave defender of the Vascello against the French, outside the walls of Rome in 1849.)

Chevalier's Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Sacchi, Major.

Silver Medal for Military Valor.

Cenni, Paggi, de Cristoforis, (who died of his wounds,) Captains; Rebustini, Pedotte, Guerzoni, Vigerano, Lieutenants, etc.

Honorable Mention.

Cossuz, Lieutenant-Colonel, (one of the bravest defenders of Venice in 1849;) Fenari, Canini, Susini, Lenci Bronzatti, Captains; Griziotti, Migliavacca, Pellegrini Daneo, Lieutenants; Granioli, Pregnisiz, Sprovieri, Stallo, Undertenants; Branchi, Carli, Magri, Marieni, Narici, Sergeants; Porro, Usberte, Lanzi Corporals; Guistiniani, soldier.

I send you the names, knowing how eagerly the Italian population of New-York now read your paper for news from their native land.

I must not omit to mention the company of the Genoese Carabinieri, who form part of GARIBALDI's corps, and who have participated in all the *faits d'armés*. At Varese this company sustained the attack of a band of Austrians ten times their number, and assailing them at the point of the bayonet, compelled them to flee; so well did they conduct themselves that GARIBALDI on arriving at Varese summoned said company to the centre of his troops and exclaimed, "The Genoese Carabinieri are worthy of their country; they have fought like lions." In one squadron of 28, 13 remained dead or wounded on the field; among these, ANTONIO BUSLANDO, a well-known patriot, was wounded, but will recover, and ANTONIA ROLLANO killed by a ball in the breast.

A letter which I have (June 14) just received by private hand from Trieste, relates the following ludicrous incident. An appeal from the Emperor of Austria to the inhabitants was posted towards evening at the corners of the streets of Trieste addressed "*A mies popoli.*"—To my people. Some wag during the night altered all the headings so that in the morning the proclamation read thus: "*Ahi! mies popoli,*"—Alas! my people.

The allied fleet, in the waters of the Adriatic, have blockaded all the Venetian coast, and have already captured forty of the Austrian merchant ships. The Austrian man-of-war *Tritone*, laden with war material, took fire, and was blown up—no one knows how—at Santa Barbara, various are the conjectures, writes my friend. The taxes at Trieste are augmented 25 per cent.

To-day, the news of the revolution at Bologna is confirmed, and the following address to CAVOUR made public:

"In the first moment of liberty that smiles on Bologna, after ten years of foreign occupation, this city, with concord and unanimity, confides itself and its forces to the dictatorship of the King Citizen, the illustrious champion of Italy, VICTOR EMANUEL II. For all of us, who bow with reverence before him, there is no duty so sacred as that of combatting in the ranks of the braves who fought for their country at Montebello and Palestro. For the Provisional Government of Bologna. GIOACHINO PEPOLI, TANARI, MALVEZZI, GIOVANNI CASARINI.

No event since the commencement of the war has caused such excitement and speculation as this. Will the King be allowed to accept Bologna? *that* is the question. If he is, then the party, by no means small, who persist in disbelieving NAPOLEON's intention of giving Italy to herself, will receive, if not a defeat, something very much like it; for if the Emperor, facing the wrath of the clergy in France, should permit the States of the Church to be annexed to Piedmont, what can he refuse? Very many of my friends are indignant at my suspicious disposition; they point me to the Emperor's proclamation of the 8th of June, *To the Italians* calling them to surround the banners of VICTOR EMANUEL, and to organize themselves to-day as soldiers, in order that to-morrow they may become citizens of a great country; had he meant only to allow the annexation of Northern Italy to Piedmont, he would have confined his address to the inhabitants of those provinces. But he spoke to Italians, and are not the Bolognese Italians, they ask? Were they not the bravest of the brave in 1848-9 in repulsing and defeating the Austrians? These and a thousand similar arguments are used to induce me to place implicit faith in the identity existing between the Emperor's acts and words. I would if I could—if I can't, how can I? We shall see soon. I shall be thankful to be mistaken, for the annexation of Bologna to Piedmont will be a clear proof that the unity of Italy is in contemplation, and other States further south will follow the example. But should Bologna be refused, a most disheartening influence will spread to the other States, unless, indeed, they should, finding this trio and the Pope intolerable, and Piedmont indifferent, proclaim a republic as in 1848. Republican as I am, I believe that, at this juncture, even that is undesirable, because it would mar the aspiration after unity which now pervades every Italian breast. One thing is certain, namely, that the king will accept Bologna if he can any how manage; but as it is whispered that his imperial ally has already threatened him to make peace with Austria in case he should prove refractory, he may find it necessary to mind his p's and q's.

Anent the movements of the allied armies, the correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes all that is humanly or imperially possible, and no one after seeing that privileged individual following the camp on horseback, when all other correspondents are driven back, would presume to compete with him in his own department, least of all your humble servant. Our letters from Cremona, giving us a vivid description of the retreat of the Austrians, confirm the reports of the complete *demoralization* of the army, owing to their defeat at Magenta. The generals and superior officers were unanimous in their curses on GYULAI, and one old general was heard to say, "We are beaten! fortunately are our enemies who combat for a principle, while we have none. Enough." What they are now taking every means to guard against is the desertion of the Hungarians, who by hook or by crook will, I expect, elude their vigilance.

KOSSUTH's non-arrival at Genoa at the date expected, gave rise to various surmises in Turin, and the proclamation issued by KLAPKA causes many to think that he has been chosen in the Ex-Governor's place. If this should prove to be the case, the change is most illjudged, for to the Hungarian troops the fact that KOSSUTH is silent when another calls them to revolt, will suffice to keep the majority inert around the Austrian standard. But I do not think this will prove to be the case. I know that it was hinted to KOSSUTH that it would be well for him to travel under another name from London to Genoa, which, had he been getting up a revolution on his own account, of course he would have been compelled to do; but as it is highly advantageous for France and Piedmont that the desertion of the Hungarians should take place, KOSSUTH considered that the least the Emperor could do in the shape of recognizing his services was to give him a safe passport through France. This, I hear, the French Ambassador in London refused to do. It remains to be seen whether the proud Magyars will accept the alternative, or wait until his most just demands are satisfied. Certain it is, that KOSSUTH alone can accomplish the Hungarian desertion, so most probably the pugnacious M. PERSIGNY will have orders to give in. In any case you may feel sure that the information I gave you concerning his movements in my letters from London is entirely accurate; the delay caused by unforseen circumstances does not affect the main plan.

THURSDAY, June 16.

Various reports are afloat concerning the plans of the Allies for attacking the Quadrilateral. Before I hazard an opinion, I must seek more competent informants than I have yet met with. The news from the allied camp is, that the armies are concentrated close to Brescia, on the territory crossed by the railroad which, from Bergamo, passing by Brescia, leads to Peschiera and Verona; the brigade of Gen. GARIBALDI, which has ever been the pioneer, has proceeded from Brescia, *viâ* St. Euphemia and Rezzatio, towards the stream Chiese, menacing the right wing of the enemy, who, separated into three corps, retreats to the right of the Chiese. According to the partisans of Austria, a decisive battle is at hand which will take place on the plains of Montechiari, a place well adapted to cavalry and artillery; but, in case the Austrians are not compelled by unforeseen manœuvres of the Allies to accept this battle, it seems to me more probable that they would prefer to intrench themselves round Peschiera and on the Mincio, rather than risk a decisive battle, after which, if defeated, they must confine themselves to defensive operations within the four fortresses, and the reports that the Austrian army is not yet recomposed confirm me in this belief.

Now I am off to the Gymnasium of St. Alessandro, where the enrollment of the volunteers takes place from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Henceforward I shall write regularly, though I cannot answer for my letters catching every steamer from England. The post here is extremely uncertain, and any letters suspected of forwarding news are opened, so I shall forward yours to a private address.

WAR NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Position of Prussia—The Mischief of the Mobilization—The Sincerity of the French Emperor—The Ministerial Change in England—British Slanders upon the French Army—Austrian Prisoners—The Holy Places—Movements of Kossuth—Music at Milan—The Latest News from the Seat of War—The Austrian Quadrangle—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 19, 1859.

Although the war now going on in Italy is an absorbing subject, and one that is of paramount interest, still the changes in the British ministry, and the present and future policy of Prussia, are themes that meet with due attention in the political circles of Paris. The present attitude of Prussia, who now acts as the leader of the Germanic Confederation, is one calculated to cause uneasiness. Many of our more timid politicians are prophesying a general war. They assert that Prussia is putting on a war footing six *corps d'armés* but for the purpose of giving efficient and immediate aid to Austria in retaining her Italian Provinces. It is generally understood that any such assistance afforded by Prussia will call Russia into the field, and the question then is, where will all this stop? Why there should be such an evidence of uneasiness among the Germanic States is hard to understand. They are in no way menaced, the Emperor NAPOLEON has announced that he would free Italy from the Austrian yoke, and he is fast accomplishing his purpose, but he has in no way threatened the peace and prosperity of Germany, and the panic felt in that portion of Europe seems almost ridiculous. The announcement in Prussia of the mobilization of the army, has caused great consternation in the country, as is easily comprehended when the following facts are taken into consideration. In Prussia every man is a soldier up to the age of forty. Imagine the distress caused by taking from their homes so many fathers of families. The landwehr and the reserve are composed of married men; their families, who for the most part rely upon them for support, will by the mobilization be reduced to great distress. Some assistance is, it is true, afforded by the State to the families really necessitous, but it is inadequate to their support. At the present time, the mobilization is more ill-timed as the harvest is drawing near, and hands will be needed for agricultural purposes. The following extract from a Berlin letter of the 16th gives confirmation to my remarks upon the subject of Prussia's warlike attitude:

"In other great States, 500,000 men may be put under arms without causing any material derangement to ordinary affairs, for there will still remain men enough; but in Prussia it is quite different. From the moment that the mobilization has taken place, all business is at an end; the towns and villages are emptied; the tribunals, workshops, railways, and administrations of all kinds are obliged to give up to the army their most able hands; there only remain women, children, and old men. In order to support this inconvenience, a war which leads to such a measure ought to be a popular one; for, if the contrary be the case, the people begin to discuss among themselves the opportuneness of it, and the strength of the army becomes impaired beforehand. Up to this time, it is true, no one has discursed this question, for no one knows why the mobilization has been ordered. The indications given by the Government are unintelligible. Does it wish to preserve the line of the Mincio to Austria? Does it intend, with arms in its hands, to recommend peace to the other States? What, in a word, does it wish for?"

These questions are difficult to answer, and our best informed politicians are at a loss to account for the taking of a step that may be construed into a threat. On the other hand we are assured that the Prince Regent of Prussia, has written to the Emperor NAPOLEON informing him of the decision come to relative to the Prussian army—explaining its real character and affirming that it ought not to excite the susceptibilities of the French Government, and above all asking the Emperor to trust to the good faith of Prussia, and not form upon the banks of the Rhine any army of observation. One would infer from this, that Prussia was going to all the expense and annoyance of raising six *corps d'armés* for the purpose of silencing the clamor of the petty States who cry louder and make more patriotic stir, just in proportion to the little they have at stake and the little they need fear. The less the interest the greater the noise. Any unprejudiced person must feel that Germany has nothing to fear from the movements of the Emperor NAPOLEON. All talk about the treaties of 1815 is futile; these treaties have for years past been broken by Austria herself, and usurpation and tyranny were fast driving the Italian people to frenzy—misfortunes almost incalculable in these fatal results were imminent—when the Emperor NAPOLEON announced to the world that he would aid the Italians in regaining their liberty, asking only in return their firm and faithful alliance. His proclamation to the Italian people, made at Milan, was the spontaneous and free pledge of a friendly sovereign. By this document he binds himself in the eyes of the whole world to help regain the independence of the Italians, and then allow them to form for themselves such a Government as will grant them the greatest liberty and happiness. "Be soldiers to-day," said he, "to morrow, the citizens of a free country." To cavil at the intentions of LOUIS NAPOLEON, after this pledge, is, to say the least of it, showing too much prejudice. None are so hard to convince as those who won't be convinced. Even the London *Times*, that has for years wilfully traduced all the actions, political or private, of the Emperor of the French, was forced to acknowledge that it could no longer refuse its belief in the entire sincerity of the Emperor's intentions as regards the Italian people. The *Times* will soon, no doubt, resume its course of calumny and misrepresentation towards NAPOLEON III.; but the fact of the impression produced by the proclamation of Milan, even upon that journal, will remain a fixed fact. When the Italians are freed and rejoicing under the care of a Constitutional Government, which is in no way biased by the Emperor NAPOLEON, the world at large will grant him the credit he is entitled to. To hint that he only seeks aggrandizement and power by the present war, is to show little knowledge of the real character of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is too good a politician to injure his interests as well as those of his dynasty, by subverting his Government for that of Austria; and he will, as he has promised, leave the Italians to their own Government, granting the aid of his counsels after having granted them the aid and services of his valiant troops. Prejudice is fast giving way before the bold, straight-forward policy of the Emperor, who is being better appreciated and less traduced now he is better known. Great fears were entertained here that the inhabitants of some of the larger towns in the Papal States would give way to excesses, as the Austrians, hoping no doubt such a result, have evacuated the Papal States. The citizens of Bologna, in fact, have sent a delegation to the King VICTOR EMANUEL, asking him to accept the Dictatorship of that city. The King answered as follows: "Be so kind as to cause the patriots of Bologna to understand that, in the present circumstances, all inconsiderate steps or resolutions may compromise the cause of Italian Independence. It must not be that Europe may accuse me of acting solely from personal ambition. I do not wish to substitute the Piedmontese absorption to Austrian oppression. The Holy Father, the venerated Chief of the Faithful, is still at the head of his people; he has not, like the sovereigns of Parma, Modena and Tuscany, given up his temporal authority, which we must not only respect, but consolidate. I would blame all action against the equity of the noble cause which we now serve. Let us not forget that PIUS IX. is an Italian Prince." Not content with the delivery of these words, so full of sincere moderation, the King sent one of his aides-de-camp to renew to the Pope the assurance of his respectful sentiments, and repeat to him the solemn declaration of the Emperor of the French that the Chief of Catholicism had nothing to dread, and that the independence of the Peninsula should be a guarantee, and not a menace, for the neutrality and integrity of the Papal States.

The formation of a new Ministry in England is gladly accepted by the peace party here. But although the sympathies of Lord PALMERSTON for the present ruler of France are well known, I am of the opinion that the Premier will find it a hard matter to combat the *Court* influence. Prince ALBERT is, of course, German to the heart's core, and I am assured that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief of the English forces, leans the same way. The unnecessarily prompt proclamation of the Queen, asserting the neutrality of England, has been viewed by all Europe as almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and new fears are entertained that the course pursued by Prussia may turn the neutrality into hostility. All England is ringing with the appeals of the more important journals to the people, to arm themselves, form rifle corps, and learn to hit the mark. I do not doubt that now the superiority of the Zouaves and Turcos in the use of the bayonet is established that the *Times*, the great alarmist, will call upon all Englishmen that love their country to acquire at once a superior dexterity in the use of the fatal weapon. The danger for the straw men is imminent! Seriously, how foolish is all this alarm, and how great must be the power of the man who can thus make all Europe tremble.

Allow me to refer to a matter that has attracted the attention of those of the English journals, always and under all circumstances inimical to the French. A writer from Turin, corresponding for the London *Standard*, says, that the whole city (Turin) is rife with rumors of the atrocities and disorders committed by the French troops now in Lombardy. The writer adds that the Italians will long remember the sufferings they are undergoing at the hands of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S troops. This statement is gladly seized upon by the portion of the Press I have above referred to, and it is going the rounds. Now, I have just returned from the seat of war. I left Milan to return to Paris the day that the French and Sardinian troops moved on, and I pronounce the statement of the correspondent of the London *Standard* a *base fabrication*. The order observed by all the French troops is most admirable, and is in accordance with the positive orders of the Emperor. Not a single thing is touched without being paid for. The expenses of the French army amount to three millions of francs a day, and I can assure you that the inhabitants of the country are not sorry to have the French troops remain as long as possible. Such calumnies are beneath respectable journals, and are insults to a brave army engaged in shedding their blood for the liberty and future independence of a long-oppressed people.

You will soon have news from the seat of war, as your Mr. RAYMOND has just left Paris, accompanied by "Malakoff," *en route* for the head-quarters of the allied armies.

Before mailing my letter I shall give you the latest intelligence from the seat of war, which, at the present time, merely shows that the Austrians are in full retreat from the line of the Mincio, closely followed up by the Allies. Telegrams received to-day announce that the Emperor and King VICTOR EMANUEL are in Brescia. Austrian prisoners are constantly arriving at Toulon. Many of the officers are now quartered at Tours—a place they chose from the beauty of the surrounding country. They are allowed great latitude, have a large portion of the country free to their visits, but must not go beyond certain boundaries. They are on parole. The inhabitants of Tours vie with each other in their courteous treatment of these officers. Day before yesterday the *Eldorado* arrived at Marseilles from Genoa, having on board one hundred and forty-five Austrian officers; and the *Seres* arrived at the same port, conveying five hundred and twenty-five Austrian soldiers. The latter are sent to Algeria, or at least a portion of them. It will, no doubt, be a matter of general satisfaction that the young King of Naples should have adopted a policy more liberal and enlightened than his father.

A change of the Neapolitan Ministry is an earnest of more liberal views, which the remission of punishment for political offences, and the reduction of sentences for other offences, are welcome tokens of a real desire on the part of the young King to follow up the new movement having for object the bettering the condition of the Italian people.

The following extract from a letter in the *Indépendance Belge* may interest your readers:

"The question of the Holy Places, that pretext for the war in the East, is, it is now stated positively, at length settled to the satisfaction of the Governments of France and Russia. Mutual concessions have, it is said, been made. The celebrated cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, which is falling into ruins, will not be repaired by Turkey, but at the joint expense of Russia and France. The old paintings will be restored, the columns repaired—in a word, the building will undergo a complete renovation. The regulation, which fixes the hours for the different services, will be revised and arranged in a manner to satisfy the wishes of all parties; and the Latins will enjoy some new concessions, which they have been long desirous of obtaining."

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, has just left Paris for Genoa, where the citizens are preparing to give him a grand reception. It is supposed that he will manage to get into Hungary, and induce the people to declare themselves free from the yoke of Austria. The moment will be a most propitious one should the Austrians be again defeated. I conversed often during my stay at the allied head-quarters with a Hungarian Colonel who is following the French army, and learned from him that all Hungary was ready at a moment's notice to revolt. This gentleman is in hopes of raising a regiment to serve under the orders of French officers. The men are to be chosen among the Hungarian prisoners. It would be a decided turning of the tables. I see by this morning's papers that the Austrians are fearful the inhabitants of the Tyrol may become inimical to Austria, and have sent a large force into that province to keep this feeling from gaining ground.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Bandmaster of the First Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial French Guard to a friend, will give your readers some idea of the real feelings of the Italians. The letter is dated from Milan:

"On arriving in Italy, in order to please the Italians, I made a collection of patriotic and anti-Austrian airs. On the 10th our band had to play in Milan, and elegantly-attired ladies filled the balconies to hear us, a large crowd collected, and the Colonel and the principal officers of the regiment attended. Our first pieces were loudly applauded; but when we played "*Fratelli Italiani*" the March of VICTOR EMANUEL, and a Minarese song prohibited by the Austrians, the most extraordinary enthusiasm was manifested. From all the windows flowers and bon bons were thrown into the circle formed by my men; young girls flung themselves weeping into each other's arms, and one of them came and kissed my hand. A lady besides came from a house with a Sardinian flag, and handed it to me. I kept it floating above my head with one hand, while I beat time with the other. As we returned to our quarters, even the children clapped their hands and cried, *Viva la Francia.* I could not hear that cry in a foreign country without deep emotion."

The entrance of the Emperor NAPOLEON into Brescia caused the same enthusiasm that has been evinced in in all the cities that his Majesty has passed through since the commencement of the campaign.

TUESDAY, June 21.

The following telegram will give you the latest news from the seat of war. You will notice that the Austrians still continue their retrograde movement, which must, however, soon cease, as Prince NAPOLEON with the fifth *corps d'armée* and ten thousand Tuscan volunteers are in the rear of the Austrian positions. The dispatches are as follows:

"BERLIN, Sunday, June 19.

News has arrived from Mantua to the 18th that the city has been declared in a state of siege; that a collection of stores of provisions has been ordered; and that to pay for them an issue of 30,000,000 florins of the Lombardo-Venetian Bank is to take place; and that the acceptance of such securities is made obligatory.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19—Evening.

On the 16th the Austrians completed the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right proceeded to Lonato, in the direction of Peschiera, the centre occupied the heights of Castiglione, the left went towards Castel-Goffredo. Within the last few days, 80,000 Austrian infantry, 6,000 horse, and 12 batteries have passed through Montechiaro."

I had been making inquiries into the probable place that would be chosen by the allied armies as the crossing of the Mincio, and was duly pondering over the map, making notes and comparing distances, when I found in one of our daily journals the following very practical *résumé* of the whole affair; it will no doubt be found interesting as well as accurate.

"From Peschiera to Mantua the course of the Mincio is about six leagues as the crow flies; in that limited space the passage must be forced. To attempt this operation there are certain points naturally indicated by their position. In fact, the principal condition to secure the *débouché* of any bridge thrown over a river is to drive the enemy away from the opposite bank. It is not difficult to imagine that if a spot is found in the course of the river where, on the one hand, the stream forms an angle towards the attacking party, and, on the other, the ground is high enough to command the bank occupied by the enemy, it would be a great advantage to attempt the passage at such a point, because a plunging fire could then be concentrated on the enemy placed in the middle of a semicircle of batteries. Now, the course of the Mincio presents to an army wishing to force its passage, from the Milan side, only two points combining these advantages—at Mozambano and Volta. On these two points the stream makes an elbow, pointing to the West, and the ground on the right bank is considerably higher than on the other. These two points were therefore chosen in the wars of the Revolution, in 1796 and 1800, and also in the campaign of 1848, to force the passage of the Mincio. Moreover, the possession of two fortresses like Peschiera and Mantua on so short a line, renders its defence easier, for the enemy have their wings perfectly supported, and can debouch unexpectedly from either of those fortresses. However, history teaches us that for an army well commanded the passage of the Mincio is almost a certainty. The Austrians could not prevent BONAPARTE from crossing it in 1796; nor BRUNE in 1800 notwithstanding the sanguinary battle fought by SEL LEGARDO; nor the Piedmontese army in 1848, which forced the river on three points—at Goito, Mozambano and Borghetto. The passage once effected, the conquerors are in the centre of the quadrilateral, and of the places which form its four corners—Peschiera Mantua, Legnago and Verona; and being so will have most probably to fight a pitched battle to force the enemy back."

Since yesterday over 2,000 more Austrian prisoner have arrived in France, and several of the officer have obtained permission to reside in Paris. It was a queer conceit of many of these good people to write home from Piedmont that soon they would be in Paris as conquerors. When they left Milan, as they first passed through that city they boasted openly that their letters would be directed to Paris. Now it seems they were correct, their letters will be sent to Paris, but I suppose they are of the opinion that circumstances alter cases.

DEAN.

EVENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR—TELEGRAPHIC DIARY.

VENICE, Tuesday, June 14.

There were disturbances at Venice to-day, but order was soon restored. Two men were killed and three wounded.

VERONA, Thursday, June 16, (*viâ* Vienna.)

The different *corps d'armée*, which are taking up the positions assigned them, have had no further collision with the enemy. The division under Lieutenant-General URBAN however, had a fight with GARIBALDI's bands near Castenebolo, and repulsed them. The prisoners taken say that 4 000 men, with four guns, were opposed to General URBAN.

TRAVIGLIATO, Friday, June 17, Evening.

The Emperor is at this place. His Majesty enjoys perfect health, and the moral and physical position of the army is excellent.

TURIN, June 18.

On the 14th inst. the Sardinian army took up its position on the Mella, near Brescia. Forces have been despatched to observe the mouths of the Upper Oglio. GARIBALDI advanced on the 15th towards Lonato. It is asserted that the Austrians are concentrated at Medicchiaro, with a strong rear guard at Castenedolo. General D'UTEAU occupied Capriano on the 14th, but abandoned it the following night.

TURIN, June 18.

The Emperor has entered Brescia, with the King, who has gone to meet him. Popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops, who all through Lombardy receive one continued ovation. The districts on the right of the Tiber, and also Litto de Castello, have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, Monday, June 18.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a list of the rewards accorded by the King of Sardinia to those soldiers of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves who had distinguished themselves at Palestro, and to whom the gold medal for military merit is granted. Colonel CHABRON is appointed Commander of the Military Order of Savoy. The following are appointed officers of the same order—namely, DUMOLIN, BOCHER DE BRICE, ST. MARTIN DE FRANCHESSIN, and PASQUEZ. Then follow the appointments of Chevaliers, and a long list of soldiers to whom the silver medal is awarded, from the adjutant and sub officers down to the private soldiers of the Zouaves.

PARIS, Saturday, June 18.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes the King of Sardinia's speech to the Commissioners from Bologna. His Majesty refused the military dictatorship offered him, and will disapprove every act subversive of or contrary to equity and prejudicial to the cause of national independence. The King has sent an aide de camp to the Pope to assure His Holiness that he has nothing to fear from the events now happening, and that the independence of the Peninsula would be a guarantee and not a menace to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

BERNE, Saturday, June 18. (*viâ* France.)

The Austrians in great force have occupied the pass of the Stelvio, blown up the Devil's bridge, and brought up their artillery into the pass. They also made entrenchments at Nanders. A French *corps d'armée* of 3 000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position. Some of GARIBALDI's officers are organizing a free corps in the Valteline.

VERONA, Saturday, June 18 (*viâ* Vienna.)

The Emperor reviewed this morning the Seventh and Eighth *corps d'armée* at the Camp of Lonato. He was most enthusiastically cheered. The confidence of the troops has reached the highest point.

MANTUA, Saturday, June 18.

The declaration has been published that the town is in a state of siege, and the provisioning of the place has been ordered.

"Lombardo-Venetian bank notes to the total amount of 50,000 000 of florins will be issued, the acceptance of which is to be obligatory.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 18.

An official account has been published of the losses of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta: 63 officers and 1,302 soldiers killed, 218 officers and 4,130 soldiers wounded, 4 500 soldiers missing.

PARIS, Sunday, June 19.

The *Moniteur* of this morning recapitulates the French loss at Magenta—namely, 323 killed, 2,165 wounded, and 470 missing. The French loss at Malegnano was—154 killed, 725 wounded, and 64 missing.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19.

The Austrians finished on the 16th inst. the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right wing is said to have gone to Lonato taking the direction of Peschiera. Their centre occupies the heights of Castiglione, and their left has gone towards Castel Goffredo.

During the last few days 80,000 Austrians, with 6 000 horses and 12 batteries, have passed through Montechiaro.

On the 17th inst. the allied army of Italy made a forward movement.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19.

The following particulars of the combat at Castenedolo have been received to-day:

General GARIBALDI, wishing to throw a bridge across the Chiese, in order to keep communications with Brescia open, placed part of his troops at Rezzato and Treponti to oppose the Austrian vanguard, which had advanced as far as that place. Some companies of Chasseurs d'Alpes attacked the enemy's outposts. The Austrians yielded, and were pursued as far as Castenedolo, where the main body of the enemy attempted to surround us, but our troops immediately withdrew. General GARIBALDI then came to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing our men to their former positions, causing great loss to the enemy. We had 100 killed and wounded. The King ordered the Fourth Division to advance to the position, and General CIALDINI accordingly led part of his division to Rezzato to support General GARIBALDI. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedolo after having blown up the bridge over the Chiese before the town of Montechiaro.

TRIESTE, Monday, June 20.

According to reports current, the Austrian vessel *Buona*, of the class No. 2, which had been captured by the French, has been given up as free, because its proprietor and its captain are Venetians.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

According to advices from Brescia to the 18th inst. the Sardinian army preserves its positions before Brescia at Rezzato and Castenedolo. The French army occupies Brescia and its environs in line with the Sardinians.

On the 17th inst. the Austrians re-occupied Montechiaro with a considerable force.

Fano, Urbino, Fossombrone, Sesi and Ancona have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

The following advices have been received from Brescia to the 19th inst:

Gen. GARIBALDI marched yesterday morning from Sale towards Desenzano, but, meeting the enemy in considerable force, withdrew. An Austrian steamer on the Lago di Garda fired on his men, but our artillery silenced it.

BERNE, Monday, June 21.

The news that a French *Corps d'armee* has arrived in the Valteline is untrue. The news referred to a Lombard corps led by some of Gen. GARIBALDI's officers, which was stationed in the Valteline. GARIBALDI has at present pushed his outposts as far as Balladore, in the direction of Bordio, which is occupied by 400 Austrians.

VERONA Monday, June 21 (via Vienna).

His Imperial Austrian Majesty yesterday transferred his headquarters to Villafranca.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO—OFFICIAL REPORT OF MARSHAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

MALEGNANO, June 10, 1859.

SIRE: Your Majesty yesterday ordered me to proceed with the First Corps along the Lodi road, in order to expel the enemy from San Giuliano and Malegnano, apprizing me that to assist in this operation I should be joined by the Second Corps, commanded by Marshal MCMAHON.

I immediately proceeded to San Donato to confer with the Marshal; and we came to an understanding that with his First Division he should attack San Giuliano; that after having dislodged the enemy he should advance upon Carpianello, in order to pass the Lombro, of which the banks are extremely difficult; and that thence he should direct his movements upon Mediglia.

The Second Division was to take, at San Martino, the road which, by way of Trivalzo and Casanova, conducts to Bettola, and passing to the left of Mediglia, should turn the position of Malegnano.

It was arranged that the First Corps should proceed *en masse* along the main road of Malegnano; should detach to the right, at the point marked Betoldna on the map, its First Division which, passing through Civesio and Viboldone, should advance to Mezzano, and there establish a battery of twelve pieces, to play upon Pedriano in the first instance and subsequently to act on the cemetery of Malegnano where the enemy was entrenched, and where he had posted strong batteries.

That the Second Division of the First Corps, after leaving San Giuliano, should proceed to San Brera, and there place a battery of twelve pieces to be levied at the cemetery, and to sweep the road from Malegnano to Lodi.

That the Third Division of the same corps should march directly upon Malegnano, and, in junction with the First and Second Divisions, capture the town, as soon as the fire of our artillery had thrown the enemy into confusion.

The First Division, leaving Malegnano on its left, had orders to march upon Cerro, the Second and Third upon Sordio, and there put themselves in communication with the First Corps, which, by way of Dressano and Casalmajocco, should also seek those points.

In order to afford these combinations entire success, it was essential that no time should be lost in their development, and, in requiring me to effect that same day my departure from San-Pietro l'Orno, your Majesty rendered my task more difficult; for the head of the third division of the first corps, could only get into line at 3½ o'clock, so obstructed was the road by the convoys of the second and fourth corps. Nevertheless at 2½ o'clock I gave orders to Marshal MACMAHON to march on San Giuliano. He found no enemy there; passed the Lombro by a ford at Carpianello, in the absence of a bridge marked on the map, and proceeded his movement upon Medoglia.

At half past five, the third division of the first corps arrived at about three-quarters of a mile of Malegnano, occupied by the enemy, who had raised a barricade about one-third of a mile in front on the road, and had posted batteries at the entrance of the town itself, behind an excavation, of the height of the neighboring houses. I ordered General BAZAINE to dispose his division for attack; a battalion of Zouaves thrown in front, flanked on either hand by sharp-shooters. The enemy received us with a damaging cannonade, as the balls swept the road over which we were to march in column. Our artillery replied with success to that of the Austrians, and General FOREY, with two batteries, and the sharp shooters of the first division at Mezzano, supported on our right the attack we had on hand. Ordering the troops to fling away their knapsacks, I caused the second battalion of Zouaves, followed by the 1st Brigade, to attack the enemy's battery. The Austrians had filled the nearest houses of the town with sharp-shooters as well as the cut and the cemetery, and yet unable to resist the fury of our attack they retreated right and left, but made a vigorous resistance in the streets, at the castle, behind the fences, hedges, and garden wal

The *Opinione*, of Turin, judges that had the Allies followed up the retreating enemy, the Austrian army might have received a fatal blow.

It is known that the defeats of the Austrians have excited the bitterest recriminations among the staff, and that the Generals CLAM-GALLAS and LICHTENSTEIN, mentioned in the report of GYULAI on the battle of Magenta, as having retired in disorder, a fact that would have rendered return impossible, have demanded a court-martial to exonerate them from the charge.

Vienna journals learn, moreover, that Colonel KUHN, Chief of GYULAI's staff, has addressed a memoir to the Emperor to acquaint him with several instances in which the commander had not executed, or had evaded, the instructions sent him. It follows from this memoir that the defeats of the Austrians ought to be solely attributed to the obstinacy and incapacity of GYULAI.

Vienna papers also say that the grief caused by the disasters of Magenta and Malegnano have, in a few days, turned the hair of General KUHN and General BENEDECK perfectly white.

The correspondent of the *Times* at the Austrian head quarters writes:

"It must strike all who have watched,—that there have been frequent changes of purpose in the Austrian councils. There was the resolve to act entirely on the defensive; then the threat to overrun Piedmont after three days; then that was not carried out at the request of England; then a defensive position was taken in the Lomellina, and abandoned almost without defence; then the troops crossed the Ticino so scattered that it must have been intended either to march straight back to the Mincio, or else to try some *coup de main* on the left; the next day battle was accepted, and the victory abandoned the day after, when nothing was requisite to secure it but to remain quiet; then came the retreat; then the day before yesterday Pavia was reoccupied, and BENEDEK turned so fiercely on the Frenchmen that his outposts ran no risk of being disturbed for some time to come; then yesterday the backward movement was resumed, and to-day here is the army on the east of the Adda. I suppose you look to me for some explanation of all this, but I can only guess what is wrong, so I will not risk being unjust by telling you what I guess, but will mention some facts which will enable you to judge for yourself. 1. There was latterly an electric telegraph direct from Vienna to the headquarters of the operating army, and messages used to arrive sometimes every half hour, even during the night, much to the disturbance of the superior staff. 2. Gen. HESS, Count GYULAI's superior officer, met him at Bereguardo on the morning of the 3d inst., at daybreak. 3 Gen. HESS was present at the battle of Magenta next day.

Now, whether this retreat is a masterly movement or a most weak one, I think that it will be unfair, considering these coincidences, to give all the praise or all the blame to Count GYULAI. Of course, the whole army is furious; the Lancers have torn the flags from their lances; the Jagers have thrown aside the flowers they always carry in their hats during war. Indiscreet officers give vent to their feeling in words; the more discreet twirl their moustaches by the hour together; but I must in justice add that the general tone is that of stern determination to let the future atone for the past.

The actual position of the Austrian army at the present moment is along the divide between the Chiesa and the Mincio, the right being at Lonato, at the southwestern corner of the Lago di Garda, the centre upon the heights of Castiglione—Lonato and Castiglione are both famous for victories gained by Gen. BONAPARTE over the Austrians in 1796—and the left at Casule Goffredo, 17 miles northeast of Mantua. Thus the whole force intervenes between the allied army and the four great fortresses. As the position is a very strong and defensible one, it is not impossible that it will be the theatre of the approaching general engagements.

The new commander-in-chief of the second Austrian army, General Count SCHLICK DE BARRANO AND WEISSKIRCH, Aulic Councilor and Chamberlain to the Emperor FRANCOIS JOSEPH, was born in 1789 at Prague. He was orderly officer to the Emperor FRANCIS II. and took part in all the principal engagements of the period. He lost an eye in the battle of Wachau, which prevented his being employed during the campaign of 1814. The remainder of his promotion to that of general of division took place during a time of peace. After the revolution of Vienna, in 1848, he was appointed commandant of a *corps d'armée*, not more than 8,000 strong. He took a brilliant part in opposing the junction of the armies of DEMBINSKI and GEORGEY, and in coöperating by that manœuvre in the surrender of GEORGEY to the Russians. In 1854, when Austria armed at the time of the Eastern question, he had successively the command of the 1st and 4th *corps d'armée* in Gallicia. General SCHLICK is very popular in the Austrian army.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH GARIBALDI AND HIS MEN.

From a Letter in the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

We drove through quiet streets of Como, crowded with armed men to the Albergo del Angelo where we were received and shown rooms just as we would have been a year ago, only there were soldiers in the gateway, and we passed a bevy of officers writing, for the General had here taken up his headquarters. We did not think that it would be a serious breach of the neutrality of the nation if we paid our respects to the man who defended Rome, and who amid all the disorders and disasters of '48 showed that only time and opportunity were wan ing to develop among the Italians a single-minded heroism and devotion worthy of ancient Rome. After lunch we sent up our cards, and a message came from the aide-de-camp saying that the General was asleep, but as soon as he awoke he would present them, and no doubt he would be happy to receive us after an hour's sauntering among the volunteers we were informed that the General would be happy to wait upon the ladies, and in a short time he was shown in. He proved as different from what we expected as was the state of the town from what was reported. From his portraits and warlike antecedents, I had pictured to myself a very tall, large man, of sallow complexion, with long black hair and beard, with something of the romantic air of those Spanish guerilla chiefs, who sung their own songs to the guitar or killed people with equal gusto. Just the reverse. I could scarcely believe that the quiet, unaffected, gentlemanly man who entered and sat down with us was GARIBALDI. He is of middle height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches I should think; a square-shouldered, deep chested, powerful man, without being at all heavy. He has a healthy, English complexion, with brown hair and beard rather light, both slightly touched with gray, and cut very short. His head shows a very fine development, mental as well as moral, and his face is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer—nothing to show the man who could form and carry out such plans as the retreat from Rome or the capture of Como, but when he spoke of the oppression and sufferings of his country, the lip and eye told the deep feeling long suppressed, and the steadfast daring character of the man. A child would stop him in the street to ask him what o'clock it was, but the man condemned to be shot in half an hour would never, after a look of that calm, determined face, waste time in asking mercy upon earth. During our long interview he spoke much of pasing events, (excepting his own share,) but without Southern gesticulation. He has the calm manner and appearance of the English gentleman and officer; it was only when he spoke of the generous sympathy of the people of England with the sufferings of Italy, that his Saxon-like calmness gave way; then, as he assured us again and again, how thoroughly it was appreciated by Italians of every class, and how grateful they were for it, he showed that the warm blood of Italy burned in his veins. My impression had been that his operations were more the result of rash impulse than military calculation, but it was palpable that, strong as may be his impulses, they are thoroughly under control. Bold and enterprising even to apparent rashness he is, no doubt, but he is also cool and calculating; and as I watched him on the opposite side of the table, telling the ladies of his voyages to China and the antipodes, as pleasantly and calmly as if in a London drawin-room, while at any moment he might be interrupted by the fire of an overpowering Austrian force, brought by railway to his outpost, I felt no doubt that in case of the very worst he had arranged exactly what to do, and would do it. But what impressed me most was the mental character of the man. I met him with the idea that he was little more than a dashing popular military leader; I parted from him with the conviction that his warlike career is a mere episode in his history, and that his true greatness will be seen in the political regeneration and government of his country.

As soon as he left us General GARIBALDI mounted and rode off with two aides-de-camp and two Sardinian light cavalry, of whom he has two hundred, amid loud *vivas* from his men, who seemed to regard him with the greatest respect and devotion. The towns people I observed to be extremely cautious. Our first inquiries regarded the expulsion of the Austrians, which had occurred just the day-week previous, and appeared unaccountable.

After leaving Chiasso, the road goes nearly south through a well cultivated, slightly undulating country, with a line of hills on either side. The country rises gradually until you come close to Como, when the broad valley contracts to about the width of 1,000 yards, with a steep hill on the right, and a high ground on the left. There is then a sheer descent to the Lake of Como, down which the road zig-zags till it reaches the bottom of the hill on the left, where it passes a church and enters a street of well-built stone houses, which runs to the right between the hill and the lake, then turns south until it reaches the main part of Como on the south side of a small bay, facing the descent from Chaiso. Unless Marshal d'URBAN was surprised, or distrusted his men, his natural course with a disciplined and superior force would have been to fight in the open country at the top of the descent where, from the high ground on either side, he could have swept down GARIBALDI's force by a flank fire from his artillery. Instead of that, the Austrians awaited the attack in the church and line of houses at the foot of the hill, where the cavalry was useless, the artillery little better, and his superiority of force and discipline unavailable; while the irregulars had just what suited their impetuous courage and individual action, a desperate hand to hand struggle. They poured over the hill like an avalanche, totally regardless of the heavy fire, and at once came to close quarters. Within two hours of Marshal D'URBAN's leaving the hotel to meet GARIBALDI, he repassed it in full retreat. A respectable inhabitant told me that the Austrians seem to have no spirit for the cause, and that it was GARIBALDI's name which was a terror to them more than his force that they fled before. We are informed that the Volunteers had 66 killed, with a very small proportion of wounded. Two Austrian officers were killed in the church, besides others killed, wounded, and prisoners. As so much had been said of the brigandage and ruffianism of GARIBALDI's men, I examined them carefully. I have had considerable practice in the discrimination of bad faces, and have occasionally surprised a gaol chaplain by picking out the habitual from the casual criminals, but among the hundreds I saw I did not find one; wild young scamps whom their fathers lectured and their mothers cried over there might be; and many no doubt who had sauntered away from talking of Italian independence, who, if Englishmen, most probably, or if Scotchmen, most certainly would have worked hard abroad if not at home, for personal independence, till the time came to fight for that of their own country; but that the force, or any appreciable proportion of it, is made up of bad characters, I have no hesitation in denying. There is a large number of gentlemen—a large proportion appeared to be sons of or themselves small proprietors, farmers, and tradesmen; the remainder operatives and working men from town and country; all men who had worked honestly for their living, or did not require to do so, decently and comfortably dressed, and all wonderfully tidy after sleeping so long in their clothes. I did not see a ragged fellow among them. Their behavior was everywhere the same, quiet and orderly. Some I saw in the handsome cathedral, admiring it, like ourselves. One or two joined the service in a side chapel. The *cafes* were well frequented, too, but in very many cases only to write letters, at which they were very grave. Others patriotically did the amiable to the fair Comians, but I saw not one drinking, all were sober and ready to fall in at a moment's notice. They were good customers, but the patriotism of the shopkeepers did not vent itself in low prices. One young fellow I saw trying to purchase one of the small leathern bags travelers sling over the shoulder, but his francs were few and the seller obdurate, and he had to leave it.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES IN LOMBARDY.

Count CAVOUR has addressed the following circular to all the Ministers and representatives of Sardinia abroad:

"TURIN, June 12.

SIR: In a former circular dispatch I had the honor of informing the Legation of his Majesty of the acts of spoliation committed by the Austrian army in the Sardinian provinces which it occupied. I now have to inform you that a judicial investigation has been made. It will prove that Austria has brutally violated the laws of war, and that the conduct of her troops is not that which distinguishes civilized nations. The results of this investigation will be communicated in due time to the Legations. But one fact has now been legally confirmed which I wish to hold up to the indignation of every Cabinet of Europe. Published by the Press it might not be credited; the Government must make it known officially, and guarantee its truth.

On the 20th of May, the same day as the battle of Montebello, at about 11 A. M., some Austrian troops were encamped on the heights of Torricella, a small district of the province of Voghera. A patrol, after having arrested the constable (*huissier*) of the tribunal whom it met, and having compelled him to act as a guide, entered the village and penetrated the house of the farmers CIGNOLI. Having searched every part of the house the soldiers ordered all the members of the CIGNOLI family and some other persons who happened to be in the farmyard to follow them. The search had resulted in the discovery of a small leathern bag, containing a small amount of shot (*plomb de chasse.*)

The persons arrested were nine in number—viz.: Pierre Cignoli, 60 years of age; Antoine Cignoli, 50 years; Jerome Cignoli, 35 years; Charles Cigneli, 19 years; Barthélemy Cignoli, 17 years; Antoine Setti, 26 years; Gaspard Riccardi, 48 years; Hermènigilde San Pellegrin, 14 years; Louis Achille, 18 years. There were also an old man of 60 and a child of 14 years.

The patrol led them up to the Austrian commander, who was on horseback on the high road, in the midst of his men.

After exchanging a few words in German with the soldiers in charge of the prisoners the commandant told the constable who had served as a guide to remain where he was. He then ordered the nine unfortunate peasants, who could not make themselves understood, and who were trembling all over, to descend into a path by the road side; they had scarcely gone a few steps when the commandant gave a signal to a platoon to fire on them. Eight of these unfortunate men fell dead; old CIGNOLI, mortally wounded, gave no signs of life. The Austrian troops resumed their march, and the commandant, turning to the constable, told him he might go, and, that he might not be detained by other Austrian troops in the neighborhood, he gave him a card to present if necessary as a safe conduct. This card was a simple visiting card, bearing, under a Count's coronet, this name:

'Feld-Marschall Lieutenant URBAN.'

This card is kept with the other documents of the investigation.

Shortly afterwards the inhabitants approached the spot where this horrible butchery had taken place. Old CIGNOLI, who had recovered his senses, was taken to the hospitol at Voghera, where he died five days afterwards.

Such enormities need no comment. It is an assassination as cowardly as it is vile, and of which, at most, an example could be found only among savages and barbarians.

You are requested, Sir, to communicate this dispatch to the MINISTER of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited, and I beg of you, at the same time, to receive the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

From the London Time

Such is the story given to the world by Count CAVOUR, who no only vouches for its authenticity by representing it as "legally confirmed," but expressly states that it is published in an official form by the Government of Sardinia, in order that it might be the more readily believed in foreign countries, and received with the indignation which its details are calculated to excite. Now, we have no wish to forget on this, any more than other occasions, that there are two sides to a tale, and we may, perhaps, remark that the reports of Austrian rapine, incidentally denounced by Count CAVOUR in this very circular, have been considerably qualified by correspondents of our own, one of them acting with the Allied Armies, and free from any partizan bias. Still we cannot but conclude that this butchery was really perpetrated in the manner described, and both Austrians and Sardinians may well assure themselves that the indignation of Europe will wait upon the deed. It is just possible that the evidence against these poor peasants was somewhat stronger than is alleged,—that, we can imagine, would be the form which the Austrian exculpation would take; but, however this may be, the cold-blooded massacre of the family is an act which may indeed have passed as necessary in the days of TILLY and WALLENSTEIN, but which will now only create a shudder of horror wherever its circumstances are known. No conditions that we can suppose would justify this barbarous and wholesale execution, and that the execution really took place, and that these nine countrymen were shot down as described, we cannot doubt. Not only is there the constable to bear testimony to the tale, but the old farmer himself, not having been killed on the spot, survived for five days in the hospital of Voghera, to which he had been carried, and Count CAVOUR informs us that Gen. URBAN's card, with other documents bearing upon the affair, remains in possession of the authorites.

The other story to which we have referred furnishes a signal contrast to this shocking piece of military cruelty. An English traveler has actually paid a visit to the head quarters of GARIBALDI, and has given his countrymen, through the medium of our columns, some description of this redoubtable partisan. GARIBALDI and his men have been painted by the Austrians in colors of the very darkest dye, insomuch that our correspondent was fully prepared to encounter some of the purest specimens of brigands and cut-throats. To his surprise, he finds a quiet, intelligent man, commanding a body of orderly and respectable patriots, not attired in very brilliant uniform or costume, but thoroughly well-conducted, and animated, apparently, by sentiments which would do any men honor. GARIBALDI feels deeply for his country's wrongs, but he is neither a brigand nor a butcher; and if, which we should be slow to believe, there are many Austrian commanders who could order such an outrage as that committed at Torricella, we can only say that those who have been heaping opprobrium on the heads of the Italian patriots must prepare to sustain the reproaches themselves.

THE PROPOSED HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.

From the London Times.

Up to the present time this has been a purely Italian question, and neither England nor Germany had any right to object to the expulsion of the Austrians from a country which hates their rule and gives no strength to their Empire. Putting aside, indeed, every consideration but that of the balance of power, the severance of Italy from the Austrian Crown would not be in itself an evil. If Austria is necessary to the strength of Central Europe, if it forms a barrier to the ambition of Paris and St. Petersburg, if from the necessity of its position it is the ally of England, it will be able more effectually to perform these services to the world when it has been released from the duty of keeping down by force five millions of Italians. English statesmen, whose so called sympathy with Austria means only that they see the advantage of having a strong Power in the geographical position which Austria occupies, would care little if FRANCIS JOSEPH gave up his Italian possessions to morrow. Indeed, the efforts of all sensible Ministers have been directed for years to bestowing practical independence on Lombardy and Venice under some system which should save the pride of Vienna. But when we find an aggressive Power taking it in hand to redress by war the wrongs of populations not its own, a dangerous principle is being established in Europe. No potentate can pretend to confine the limits of a war which has once broken out; no general engaged in a deadly struggle can afford to disregard any means of success. The discontent of Hungary with Austrian rule is too great a temptation for a commander on the banks of the Mincio to resist. Moreover, the "understanding with Russia" has a direct tendency to encourage such a diversion. So it happens that within a fortnight after the first victory on Lombard ground LOUIS NAPOLEON is employing Hungarian refugees to revolutionize a distant province of his enemy.

The effect on the English people of this new move will, of course, be small. This country has determined on a strict neutrality, and a Government would no more be allowed to go to war to keep the Austrians in Hungary than to keep them in Italy; but several considerations arise from it which are not unworthy of notice. In the first place, the direct call to insurrection in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Empire must have its effect on the Germans, who, as it is, are sufficiently excited. What influence the change of Ministry in England and the menace of Russia may have on the Prussian Regent remains to be seen; they may induce him prudently to preserve the peace, or they may induce him to gratify his subjects and the minor States by an active participation in the war. Within the last few days the Prussian army has been mobilized; everything, it is said, is ready for the transportation of troops through Saxony and Bavaria, and, however much the world may count on the slowness and irresolution of Germans, it cannot be denied that the present aspect of things is threatening. Hitherto, however, Prussia has wanted a pretext for entering into the lists. The war has not spread to the Germanic Confederation, and the French Emperor has made the most earnest and repeated protestations that his views are limited to Italy, and that Germany has nothing to fear for her interest or honor. Moreover, the port of Trieste has not even been blockaded, and the whole commercial marine of Austria may lie safely in its harbor under the protection of the German Bund. But, if KOSSUTH and KLAPKA be seriously commissioned to kindle the flame of revolt in a remote province of Austria, the Germans may have that *casus belli* which the more hot-headed among them desire. It is beyond a doubt that the preservation of general peace will be made much more difficult by such an extension of LOUIS NAPOLEON's programme.

What the French Emperor proposes to himself must for a time remain a secret. Most probably his views for the present are confined to weakening the Austrian Generals by promoting disaffection among the Hungarian regiments. But we may be sure that two such men as KOSSUTH and KLAPKA will not confine themselves to working for Italian Independence. Their object is not to weaken the garrisons of Verona or Mantua, but to raise a revolt in Hungary, now nearly denuded of Austrian troops. The French Emperor must be aware of this, and it is certainly strange to see a sovereign who holds his throne as the champion of order in league with Revolutionists and Republicans against the model despotism of the Continent. Should he persist in the scheme which the proclamation of KLAPKA and M. KOSSUTH's departure from England indicate, it will be a sign that he is ready to wade into the deepest waters of European commotion.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CASSANO, ON THE BANKS OF THE ADDA, Monday, June 13.

Another *promenade militaire* has brought us over the Adda. Although the Austrians have succeeded this time better than before in destroying the bridges over the river, not only at Lodi but likewise at this place and Vaprio, this measure has, as you see, not very much retarded the progress of the Allies. Provided as they are with a numerous pontoon train, calculated especially for this country, with its numerous rivers and canals intersecting the road, a few hours were sufficient to reestablish the means of communication. As for defending the banks of the Adda, the Austrians could scarcely think of it, except in a very desperate case. The reason of this is simple enough. The right, or Lombard bank of the river, commands the opposite bank almost all along its course. A crest or *plateau* of from 40 to 100 feet in height skirts the right bank, now approaching the river quite close, and now receding a little distance from it. The other side, on the contrary, is an uninterrupted plain, which the eye can follow almost to the banks of the next tributary of the Adda and Po—the Serio. It is something like that of San Martino and Turbigo on the Ticino, with the difference, however, that there is no canal and corresponding elevation on the opposite bank. There is, indeed, a canal alongside this river, which fertilizes the district of Lodi, but it is on this side of it, and at this point so close to it, that it looks more like a little branch than a separate stream, only a narrow bank intervening between the two.

The Adda is the last line of defence which exists up to the Mincio; there are, indeed, here and there positions which possess certain strength, but they are isolated points only, where the defender may offer a battle under favorable conditions, if he be so inclined. All the different roads which come from northwest and south, after passing the Adda, unite in two main roads, one in the north by Brescia to Verona, and the other by Pizzighettone and Cemona towards Mantua. These two roads, or one of them, at any rate, must always be the line of operations for an army marching to the east, but there are so many byroads and cross-roads connecting the two, that for an army used to forced marches, nothing is easier than to deceive the enemy on the object or its operations. The more one approaches the Mincio the easier this becomes, for the two main roads converge.

Whether the Austrians will receive us in the famous Rectangle of Fortresses, or will meet us on the road, remains to be seen. We know that they have received great reinforcements, and likewise that others are still on the road; it will probably depend on whether they are able to bring them up in time. On the other hand, the allies have likewise taken their measures to oppose to these efforts on the part of the enemy others on their side.

Whatever one may say about the rapidity with which the French army appeared on the scene of action in Italy, France was not prepared for the war; the regiments which had to leave in hot haste were on a peace footing, except those which came from Algeria. They had scarcely more than one-half of their strength, the rest being on what is called *congé renouvelable*; that is, after serving three or four years, the men are allowed to go on furlough, which is renewed at short periods, until they have served their time. It is only since the war has begun that these men have been called in, and most of them have by this time arrived. Their number alone will add quite a third to the forces, and then it must be remembered that these are not recruits, but seasoned soldiers, most of them dating from the Crimean campaign.

Thus both parties are preparing with equal vigor for the great occasion. In the meantime, until it happens, the allied armies, at any rate, have an agreeable time of it in this fertile and beautiful Lombard plain, through which they are marching. It is like an agreeable promenade in a park. Although the country between Milan and the Adda is similar to that further west, yet the richness of the vegetation, combined with the perfection of cultivation, gives it an entirely different character. Thus you have the long, straight *chaussées*, it is true, but they are not those monotonous sunburnt roads, with equally monotonous rows of willows, or naked, closely-planted poplars, cropped close as charity boys, but you have a road protected in most parts by high, full-spread chestnuts, poplars and elms, which impart shade even at noonday. Two little ditches, with clear, flowing streams on both sides, impart additional freshness, and vivify a dense mass of brushwood and creepers at the foot of the high trees. Besides the wild vine which creeps up so gracefully under the branches of its more powerful neighbors, you find there all the old acquaintances—the nut, the raspberry, the cranberry, and every variety of the three, while at their feet, near the fresh water, nestle a number of wild-flowers in all their varied garments. The side roads are no longer those tiresome nursery garden rows, which must have served as models for the back-ground in the pictures of the early Italian school. The richness of the vegetation has transformed them into delicious, cool country lanes. The rice-fields have quite disappeared, and the corn-fields are much less frequent. Instead of them the eye roams over large plots of grass, chiefly thick Lucerne, which is grown in large quantities in this country, renowned for its dairies. The formal inclosures beyond are so completely hidden by the richness of the brushwood and the free growth of the trees that they seem the borders of a considerable forest, just sufficiently cleared to admit the grapeshot. All this mass of verdure is animated by the sorg of the nightingale, the blackbird and lark, who seem to have forgotten the numerous sportsmen of Lombardy, or, perhaps, think that while the cry is "*Morte a Tedeschi*" they, as good patriots, have nothing to fear. From Milan all along to the Adda the villages succeed each other with as much rapidity almost as in the neighborhood of London, only they are picturesque Italian villages, and not uniform suburban hamlets. Besides these you almost every moment meet one of the *cascini*, or large detached farmhouses, or see them in the distance, peeping out of the trees beyond the road. Every one is the centre of groups of peasants, who seem to have forgotten their work in their anxiety to have a look at the troops. Everywhere you are greeted by the sounds of music and glasses, gaping crowds saluting and crying "*Evviva*," troops reposing and refreshing themselves; the whole looks like going to a fair.

And through this jubilee the soldiers have to march by easy stages. When they arrive at the halt for the day they encamp in the green fields to the right and the left, the inhabitants are kind, there is plenty of wine bread and meat, plenty of wood to cook with, and water everywhere. A detachment goes to the village to fetch clean straw, and the bivouac is as comfortable as can be. Now and then, indeed, a shower comes down to spoil the fun, but no one cares much about this while there is plenty to eat and drink, and the next morning the sun does the rest. Not the least important part of the afternoon's business is foraging for dainties, which is pleasant work among such numbers of rich farms; eggs, fowls and milk are never wanting, nor is the payment at full market price only, but often rather more. If it goes on like this the peasant will soon lose his fear of war, which, in his mind, is always equivalent to giving without receiving.

The stir, animation, and easy life which the army leads at present are, it seems, contagious, for everywhere you see volunteers, whom you can recognize by the tri-colored feathers in the hat, and often a piece of printed paper behind it, with "*Cacciatori delli Alpi*" printed on it. The name of GARIBALDI, the less severe discipline, as it is supposed, and the romantic character which attaches to his troops, seem all to be so many allurements, which take much more than the regular military service in the regiments. With all this the good people, I think, rather deceive themselves, for the *Cacciatori delli Alpi* have just as much regular drilling to undergo before they join as if they were regular soldiers of the line of his Majesty VICTORIO EMMANUELE II. Those who are under the superintendence of the Captain of the depôt at Como have, I dare say, found this out by this time.

THE SPIRIT AND TEMPER OF THE TWO CONTENDING ARMIES.

From the London Times.

Seldom has a more remarkable contrast been presented to the public eye than that contained in the letters from the two rival camps, which we published yesterday. The Austrians and the French are traversing the same country by the same roads; the latter, indeed, follow almost in the very footsteps of the former, while neither side absolutely monopolizes the ordinary advantages of a march. If the French enjoy the sympathies of the population, yet the Austrians are the first on the road, and they are enabled to throw difficulties in the way of those behind them. They destroy bridges, or barricade towns, or face about occasionally and make a stand against the enemy in some favorable position. Every day, too, they are drawing nearer their fortresses and their resources, while the French are continually marching from their base of operations and closing in upon the formidable lines of an obstinate foe. For all this, however, the contrast between the two armies and their proceedings offers one of the most striking views that could be conceived.

Look at the letter from the head-quarters of the Allies. The writer can hardly find words pictorial enough for the beauty of the country, the luxuriance of its produce, the geniality of its climate, or the sensations of pleasure with which every soldier is penetrated as he pursues his march. The road lies through shady lanes, enlivened by the song of the nightingale and adorned with the most charming flowers. After a few hours of easy and delightful exercise the troops arrive at the camping place for the night, where they find excellent provisions, of all kinds of rural dainties, and a most agreeable bivouac. The next morning, refreshed and joyous, they resume their advance, only to go through a similar promenade with a similar conclusion. There is nothing of war about the proceeding except its stimulus and excitement. It is a "jubilee," a merry-making, a "fair," or anything rather than a campaign. The description reminds us of ROBIN HOOD's men in Sherwood Forrest, disporting themselves through pleasant glades, dining off good red deer, and sleeping at night on smooth turf under the greenwood tree.

Turn now to the head quarters of the Austrians. Our correspondent there writes from the same country, under the same date, and after a march over the very same roads; and what does he say? He can scarcely describe the sufferings and privations of the troops prevailing around him. The past, which we looked back upon so agreeable to the French—has been a painful one. The writer himself, though strong and hale, and with the advantage of a horse to carry him, found the sun and dust "almost insupportable." The wounded soldiers must have writhed in torture as the miserable springless ox-carts of the country bore them slowly along for nearly 12 hours a day. The roads were nearly impassable. A mounted officer could hardly get along at the rate of a mile an hour. Instead of universal jubilation there is universal rage. Lancers tear away the flags from their lances; riflemen pluck from their caps the flowers which they always carry in war time, and officers either give vent to their fury in execrations, or more discreetly confine themselves to angry gestures and frowning brows. What makes all this difference? What is it that invests all nature with smiles in the eyes of one army, while everything appears gloomy and hateful to the eyes of the other? One condition only works all this marvel. The French are victorious, the Austrians have been defeated, and the contrast so vividly though so undesignedly depicted in the correspondence before us may convey an instructive idea of the extent to which moral impressions affect the efficiency of a soldier.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 18.

Advices from Frankfort state that the German Confederation are understood to have resolved that 80,000 men (40,000 Prussian and 40,000 Austrian) shall be stationed on the Rhine. It is also asserted that an arrangement has been made for such Austrian troops as are now engaged on garrison duty in the federal fortresses to be relieved by other German troops, so that they may be set free for active operations in Italy or elsewhere. There were likewise strong rumors that Prussia will issue some decisive announcement in the course of a few days. According to a prevalent conjecture, peace is to be proposed to the Emperor NAPOLEON on certain conditions, and if these are refused, Germany is to enter into the war. Under these circumstances there is a great anxiety and stagnation in all the commercial cities, but it is added that the want of employment for money causes numerous investments in stocks, and prices are therefore well maintained. With the existing rate of expenditure, however, this feature is soon likely to cease. The total number of men to be called out in Prussia by the recent decree for the mobilization of eight army corps will, it is said, be 240 000.

The Berlin official *Gazette* publishes an order signed by Prince RADZIWILL, General, Commander of the Third *Corps d'Armée*, announcing the mobilization of the Third Corps, and similar orders will be issued by the commanders of the other corps. Gen. RADZIWILL's order is worded as follows:

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by a decree dated the 14th of June, has ordered the mobilization of the Third *Corps d'Armée*. That mobilization is to be executed immediately. In making it known to the authorities it may concern, and to individuals, all men on furlough and on the retired class are ordered to present themselves immediately before the authorities of the Landwehr of their district."

"This order, (says the *National Gazette*,) as far as we can make it out, means that all those who have been passed over at the time of the examination of the commissions of depôts, or who have been placed on the reserve list of the army, are to present themselves before the commandant of the battalion of Landwehr of their district."

A letter from Berlin, dated June 15, says:

"The sensation caused by the announcement of the mobilization of six *corps d'armée* has somewhat subsided. Men reflect upon it more calmly, but regret that the Government did not at the same moment declare in precise terms the object it had in view. I shall endeavor to supply the omission of the official journal by information derived from an authentic source.

Armed mediation was decided upon from the very commencement of the war; the only point left open was the proper moment for intervening. Prussia did not intend to wait until the Austrians were driven out of Italy, and was resolved to act according to circumstances. The object of Gen. WILLISEN's mission to Vienna was to settle certain preliminary conditions. Austria has accepted the Prussian proposals; she has made concessions as regards reforms to be introduced into Italy much greater than Prussia expected, but there has been no question of territorial change or diminution of the Austrian possessions in Italy. In possession of these concession, Prussia will appeal to the moderation of the Emperor NAPOLEON; she will offer them to him, leaving to him the glory of having obtained them for the Italians. The basis of the Prussian propositions will naturally be the territorial integrity of Austria.

"So great is the confidence inspired by the straightforward intentions of the Emperor of the French that a reconciliation is not despaired of as soon as the cannon shall have spoken its last word. But, it may be objected, why does Prussia select the present moment for this mediation? Well, if it must be out the step of the Prussian Government is a reply to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's circular, which has aroused in Germany certain susceptibilities, and, consequent thereon, a distrust of Prussia, suspected of being still more or less under the influence of Russia. Prussia could not remain under the weight of such distrust; she has replied to it by calling out 300,000 fighting men.

"Real patriots reason thus: The enfeeblement of Austria would lead to the moral destruction of the authority of Germany in Europe; this state of weakness must not be allowed, and Germany must maintain its position. This national chord once touched, it vibrates throughout the whole land. Prussia has just taken the first step of a nation proud of its nationality. She places herself at the head of Germany. The Prussian *Moniteur* will probably remain silent on the subject of the mobilization until Prussia shall have sent her propositions, accepted by Austria, to the Cabinet of the Tuileries."

A letter from Berlin of the 16th inst. says:

"The *corps d'armée* to be mobilized are the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and the Guards. The 1st, 2d, and 9th corps are reserved, to be opposed, if necessary, to Russia. The other corps will be concentrated, and only sufficient troops will be left in the provinces to garrison the towns and fortresses."

The *Patrie* says that the news that Count Pourtalès, the Prussian Ambassador, has been sent to the headquarters of both the belligerent armies, is untrue. Count Pourtalès is expected soon in Paris.

The subscription to the last loan of 30,000,000 thalers amounts to 31,875,100 thalers. The surplus of 1,875 100 thus subscribed for will be deducted from the different allotments to be made.

The *Times* correspondent from Vienna says: The Russian circular of the 27th is well written, but it has failed to convince the German Governments that the German Confederation was formed simply and exclusively for defensive purposes. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch must be considered a complete confirmation of the continually recurring report that Russia has promised France to interfere should the German Bund render assistance to Austria, its federal ally.

THE GERMAN NATION AND THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

Among all the foolish and disastrous passions that have possessed humanity, there has been none more absurd or pernicious than the violent sympathy with the fortunes of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine which appears to pervade a portion of the German nation. If the strength of a passion is to be estimated by the unworthiness of its object, this sympathy stands at the head of all foolish predilections, as the house of Hapsburg stands at the head of all repressive, oppressive, worthless and pestilent dynasties.

It has been the hereditary task of this family to degrade nations and darken souls, to exterminate freedom and persecute truth, to crush political, intellectual and spiritual life in the many countries over which its disastrous sway has extended. Or, if the passion is to be judged of by the demerits of its object towards its subject, nothing can exceed the unreasonableness of the German enthusiasm for a house which has done nothing to advance and ennoble, but everything to depress and degrade, the German nation and the Teutonic race.

The house of Austria commenced its career by laying its oppressive hands on the shepherds of the Alps, and by sanguinary but impotent attempts to arrest the growth of the Swiss people into a strong and noble Teutonic nationality. In almost unbroken possession of the imperial throne of Germany for nearly four centuries, from Albert II. to Francis II. (from 1437 to 1806), this dynasty not only conferred not one important boon upon the German empire, but in every great crisis of German history did its best to hinder the progress and darken the glory of the nation. The Reformation was the great work of the German people, the glorious manifestation of the Teutonic race. Most German States thankfully accepted it every Teutonic and Scandinavian land, England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, gladly welcomed it. From the very first the House of Hapsburg set itself against the Reformation; and, from generation to generation, warfare with Protestantism has been its chosen task, its labor of love. Chief of the Germanic body, sovereign of Spain, supreme in Italy, and in close alliance with the Romish priesthood, the Austrian CHARLES V. brought the forces of the Latin nation to mar this especially German work and extinguish this eminently Teutonic glory. With Spanish and Italian soldiers he invaded German States and captured German princes. With Spanish and Italian soldiers that transcendant Hapsburg, PHILIP II., sought to extirpate Teutonic faith and freedom in the Netherlands, and it was the victorious struggle of the Seven United Provinces with him and his unworthy successors, that gave Europe another noble Teutonic State. With the help of Spain and Italy, that other genuine Hapsburg, FERDINAND II., inflicted upon Germany the awful woe of the thirty years' war, deposed German princes, destroyed German cities, and, but for the sword of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, would have uprooted the liberty and religion of Germany. It was through Austria that the Salzburg Protestants were driven into exile; and now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the Austrian FRANCIS JOSEPH, has the signature of the concordat, done what in him lay to debase the independence, intellect, and dignity of Germany, before an Italian priest, while inflicting heavy oppression upon the Italian nation.

At last this hapless Italian people, assisted by France, has turned upon her Austrian oppressor. To speak of their hostility towards Austria as hostility towards Germany, to treat this conflict of down-trodden Italy and sympathetic France with the House of Hapsburg as a conflict of the Latin race with the Teutonic race, is a misrepresentation unspeakably absurd and outrageous. It eminently becomes the Teutonic race to stand still and witness the chastisement, and it may be the utter overthrow of that House of Hapsburg which has labored so assiduously to arrest its proper development and mar its noblest, most characteristic work, while the German nation is invited by obvious interest and solemn duty, to stand still and behold the diminution, and perhaps the disappearance of that Austria which has so cursed and disabled Germany, which has contributed little or nothing to the glory of German literature, which has not produced a single master of German thought, or a single master of the German tongue, and which has sinned so long and so grievously against German freedom and unity.

Department—The Duke of Newcastle.

For War—Mr. Sidney Herbert.

For India—Sir C. Wood, G.C.B.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Duke of Somerset.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Campbell.

President of the Council—The Earl Granville, K.G.

Privy Seal—The Duke of Argyll, K.T.

Postmaster-General—The Earl of Elgin, K.T.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. R. Cobden.

President of the Poor Law Board—Mr. Milner Gibson.

Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Cardwell.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir G. Grey.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. Brand.

Secretary to the Admiralty—Lord Clarence Paget.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Wodehouse.

For the Colonies—Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

For the Home Department—Mr. G. Clive.

For India—Mr. Thomas Baring.

For War—Lord Ripon.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. Whitbread.

Judge Advocate-General—Mr.

importation of cotton ... still to be prohibited.

Latest per Vande...

By Electric Telegraph from London ...

PARIS, ...

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

BRESCIA, June 20th.

It is announced that the Austrians, who in great force, occupied strong positions at Lonate Castiglione and Monte Chiaro, where they had fortified themselves with care by embattlementing the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, have abandoned all these positions. The Emperor left Brescia to-day to advance.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

M. Blondin's Feat at Niagara Falls.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 1.

Yesterday was the day announced by Mons. BLONDIN for his daring attempt to cross the Niagara River, on a rope extended from bank to bank. As a consequence, train after train left here the whole day to convey visitors to the scene, and the steamer *Arrow* went down twice loaded down with human freight. As a matter of choice we preferred to adopt the Canada side as the best from which to witness the great feat, and so went down on the *Arrow*, Capt. RAYMOND, which left at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning. The boat was quite full of ladies and gentlemen, all bound to witness the sight, and among the passengers several individuals who were endeavoring to turn an honest penny by sweat cloths, a slight turn at faro, &c., while a rusty young man made a bank of the steam chest forward, and with a confederate was endeavoring to swindle some one into betting on three-card monte. If the crowd had not been from Buffalo, it is probable that the rusty young man might have made his expenses, but under the circumstances he didn't accomplish his liquor bill. An institution in a Fez cap, incomprehensible coat, and exaggerated trowsers, with a grim face covered with sandy hair, was traveling among the crowd with a combination of agonies in the shape of a bass drum, violin, jumping jack, bells and cymbals, which he put in operation by firing off his boots periodically and spasmodically. We scarcely thought this individual realized anything extraordinary either.

Persons who went on the boat were under the impression that there was a band on board, half of whom were composed of negroes and half of Germans. They commenced playing something when the boat started, and in such an original style, that while dozens were under the impression they were "doing" Hail Columbia, all the rest on board would have sworn it was the "Other Side of Jordan." The reader can imagine the style of this band. They kept on playing all the way down, until everybody was exasperated. They were remonstrated and expostulated with; prayers and entreaties availed not, and it was not until the passengers left the cars at Clifton that they were allowed some liberty of hearing. A gentleman intimated that heavy swearing would be quite a relief from such strains.

Arrived, the visitors scattered themselves to the different hotels, and to stroll over the beautiful grounds, many taking a trip down to the rope to examine that as far as possible, and settle their minds as to the probability of the crossing being accomplished. We took a trip down there with others, and owing to the kindness of Mr. COLCORD, the agent of M. BLONDIN, were made acquainted with everything pertaining to the means and the attempt of the great feat. The rope is stretched across the gorge of the river, at a point about three-quarters of a mile below the Clifton House, and extends to WHITE's Pleasure Grounds on the opposite size. At this point the river is about eleven hundred and fifty feet wide, the banks being high and precipitous—the Canadian bank being one hundred and eighty one, and the American one hundred and sixty-five feet in height. The abyss is a frightful one, and no one could contemplate the peril our undertaking announced without a shudder. The entire length of the rope stretched is thirteen hundred feet. To sustain this stiffly in its position, nearly forty thousand feet of small rope was used in the shape of guys, fifty-seven of which are on each side of the rope, and are fastened to the banks.

In consequence of the weight of the rope, there is a curve in it, from bank to bank, of about fifty feet, which gives quite a horizontal line for two or three hundred feet in the centre, from which t ere is a gradual ascent to each bank. The rope, with its guys, looked like a spider's web, and far too flimsey to sustain itself, or hang together, not to speak of its capacity to sustain M. BLONDIN. At this time (noon) there were hundreds of people examining the rope, and, with scarcely an exception, they all declared the inability of M. BLONDIN to perform the feat, the incapacity of the rope to sustain him, and that he deserved to be dashed to atoms for his desperate foolhardiness.

All about the point mentioned, on the Canada side, a number of comfortable stagings had been built, where seats rose one above the other, as in an amphitheater, while booths were scattered in every direction, at which the weary-stomached visitor could satisfy himself with anything, from bucks-eye whisky up to tartaric acid lemonade, for four glasses of which latter pleasant fiction we disbursed $1. (This would bring tartaric acid up to $400 or $500 per pound.) Where the rope ended a staging had been built, with a table containing glasses, and surrounded with seats, for the members of the Press. On the American side, quite as excellent arrangements were made, and the peculiarities mentioned in respect to the whisky and other refreshments, we presume, were quite as marked. We did not go over to the American side, but we take it for granted that everybody's experience at the Falls will bear us out.

At about 3 o'clock the banks along the river, for great distances, were crowded with people, determined to have a good sight. Some were pic nicking on the grass; others imagining they were eating dinners at the different booths; and the rest either eating at the hotels, or waiting a chance at the *second* tables.

As the hour of 4 o'clock drew near, crowds commenced rushing from all directions towards the scene of the great exploit, and by 4½ o'clock the banks on both sides were fully black with people, who crowded every available position for a mile on each side of the river. At this time the sight was a very gay one. The grounds on the American side were decorated with flags, banners and streamers of many colors; the banks lined with ladies, gentlemen and children; the gleaming instruments of the different brass bands, their inspiring strains, and the occasional shouts that went up, all went to make the scene very lively and very exciting. A train of cars, filled with passengers, had stopped upon the track, almost overlooking the rope, and formed a substantial background to a portion of the picture.

On the Canada side things were a jam, and people who had thought of cushioned seats and high-backed chairs, hesitated not at roosting upon the fence palings, or sitting down in two inches of dust. Faro dealers and sweat-cloths plied their trade manfully, until 5 o'clock, when their operations were suspended by the music of the band on the American side announcing the appearance of M. BLONDIN and his great feat.

THE CROSSING.

At a few minutes before 5, M. BLONDIN could be seen standing on the American side, dressed in tights and covered with spangles, upon which the sun shone, making him appear as if clothed in light. He appeared scarcely the size of a year old infant, at that distance, and the rope upon which he was standing a mere thread over an awful abyss. At 5 o'clock precisely, he started from the American side. Without hesitation he balanced his pole in his hands, and with a calmer and less fluttering heart than could have been found in that vast audience, he commenced his terrible walk. The slighest misstep, the merest dizziness, the least uncertainty, would cast him at once into the perdition beneath, and the crowd held their breaths in amazement as he went on and on over the frightful chasm. On his part, however, there was not the slightest irresoluteness. Calmly he tread the rope, which scarcely trembled or swayed with his weight, and at about 550 feet from the shore he cooly sat down on the rope, perched nearly 200 feet above the water, waved his hands to his friends, and backoned to the little steamer the *Maid of the Mist*, lying in the river below, to come up beneath the rope. He then laid down on the rope full length with his balance pole across his chest, with the same disregard and carelessness that a person would have reclined upon a lounge.

After some little time the steamer came beneath, when M. BLONDIN, throwing down a line, drew up from the deck of the steamer a bottle of wine, which having disposed of, threw back the bottle, rose to his feet with the same certainty that had marked all his previous operations, and continued his performance. For about two hundred feet further he went steadily along, when, having arrived at that part of the rope which hung nearly in a horizontal line, he started on a fast run. At this time he was just over the centre of the raging torrent beneath, and there was scarcely a person within sight of him who did not shrink from the sight and shudder at his peril.

After the nearly horizontal portion of the rope had been passed, he reduced his speed as he came to the ascent on the Canada side. With the hot sun blazing full in his face, and bearing a heavy pole, the operation was not only of marvelous intrepidity and daring, but full of toil and fatigue. He came slowly up the ascent on the Canada side, amid the crash of "Sweet Home" from brass bands, and the cheers upon cheers that went up from thousands of throats, celebrating the success of this most wonderful of all human feats, requiring the utmost skill, expertness and clear-headedness, besides a miraculous courage and nerves of adamant.

As he came within about fifty feet of the shore, Mr. COLCORD, the agent, went part of the way out to meet him, and as he ascended the platform, hundreds of hands reached a hearty shake of gratification at his success, and admiration of his courage. When he got upon the staging he was received by several members of the Press, and Mr. KAVANAGH, of the Great Western Hotel, at Clifton, who had provided some excellent champagne to celebrate M. BLONDIN's success, of which M. BLONDIN partook. He appeared very much fatigued on arriving, and was bathed from head to foot with perspiration.

As soon as he could get in a carriage which was provided for him, he was called upon for a speech, and getting up in the carriage, amid thundering cheers, he said, in broken English:

"MY FRENS: I have got safely over. I see you are very glad, and so am I. I hope you will remember me. I cannot speak very good English, but it is all light. I shall go back again soon."

A large amount of money was soon subscribed in the most liberal style, and it was handed to M. BLONDIN, who returned his thanks.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock, M. BLONDIN, apparently perfectly refreshed, and entirely confident, appeared upon the stand, and amid cheers and the music of the band—"Other Side of Jordan"—he commenced his return, with the same coolness, determination and indifference that had marked his first successful attempt. He walked the descent much faster, and when he came to the horizontal position rope, ran more rapidly than before, and passed safely across in six minutes. The first crossing, including stoppages, was made in a few seconds over seventeen minutes.

Arrived on this side, he was received with shouts and cheers, the music of bands, and the screams and whistles of several locomotives, which were on the track in sight of the river, and for a time it seemed as though Pandemonium, in the way of noises, had

... the crowd, ... at the wonderful ... performer.

He was borne to his carriage in this manner, and from it returned his thanks to the eager crowd, stating that he had felt not the slightest trepidation or alarm during the performance of the feat, and that his only concern was the feelings of his friends, who had been extremely anxious lest some accident should occur. M. BLONDIN then returned to his hotel, after announcing that he should repeat the feat on the Fourth of July—Monday next.

Everything passed off charmingly throughout the day. The weather was just cool enough to be delightful, and we are happy, as well as surprised, to say that we heard of not the slightest accident during the day. Where so many were assembled together, this is a matter of astonishment, and probably unparalleled.

The Railroad Disaster.

REVISED LIST OF THE KILLED.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 1.

The following are the names of the dead, so far as could be ascertained, previous to the leaving of the train at 4 o'clock:

1. Hartwell, United States Express Messenger. It is stated that he had been endeavoring for a year past to obtain a post as messenger on this route, in order that he might be with his family a part of his time. He had been running on the route only about two weeks.

2. Babbington, baggage master, resides at Toledo. His body was taken to Toledo on Tuesday, as well as that of Hartwell.

3. A laborer on the road. Could not ascertain his name or where he belonged.

4. Female. About fifty years of age, of large size. Thin gray hair and wore a wig. She was supposed to be a Mrs. Campbell, from Elgin, in this State.

5. Jack ——, Irishman, a laborer on the road. Lives at Honesville, Laporte County, Ind., where his remains were taken.

6. A girl a bout thirteen years of age, body not identified. She had on a calico dress with hoop skirt, tinsel belt, nankin pantalettes, and kid gaiters. She had a false braid in her hair. It is supposed her name is Tiaswell, as there was a family of man, wife and four children by that name on board of the train, four of whom were killed, and one fatally wounded, while but one little boy, about ten years of age, remains of the family of six.

7. Female, supposed to be Mrs. Tildswell, mother of the above-named children. She had long black hair—wore a calico dress, black cassimere gaiters, and had three rings on the third finger of her left hand. Her height was five feet two inches. Where she came from we could not learn, but it was ascertained that she was going to Thompsonville, Connecticut, with her family.

8. Susan E. Sumner, wife of Increase Sumner, formerly of Rockville, Kankakee County, Ill., but residing in this city for the last few months. Mrs Sumner, with her three children, Alice, aged nine, Neville, aged about six, and Mary, four years of age, left here on Monday night for Boston, where they were going on a visit. Mrs. Sumner, Alice and Neville, were killed, but the youngest, Mary, by a miracle, escaped with a few slight b uises. It is supposed that little Mary either was thrown from the window by Mrs. S., or by the force of the concussion, as she was found a short time after the accident clinging to the branches of a tree which was lying in the stream. Her escape is indeed miraculous. The body of Alice has not yet been recovered, but there can hardly be a doubt that she has shared the fate of her mother and brother. Mr. Sumner returned to this city last evening, with the body of his wife and son, and with his live daughter.

9. Neville P. Sumner, son of Increase Sumner, mentioned above.

10. A small boy, named Tildswell, one of the family mentioned above. One of his legs was completely torn off, and found at some distance from where the remaining portion of his body was discovered.

11. Theodore Tulip, engineer of the train. He resided at Laporte, where his remains were conveyed for interment. His brother, who was fireman on the train, mentioned in No. 26, was also killed.

12. Man. Sandy complexion and whiskers. Face much freckled. He was about forty years of age, wore a black cloth coat, light cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, stogy shoes and no stockings. He had tickets from Chicago to New-York.

13. A little boy, about one year old, supposed to be one of the Tidswell family.

14. Female, about twenty-five years of age, dark brown hair. Had on a plaid gingham dress, brown worsted skirt, home-made cotton hose, and gaiters. Was going to New-York.

15. Mary Ann Curran, wife of John Curran, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Had been on a visit to Lawrence Fitzgerald, her brother-in-law, connected with the American Express Company in this city. Her body was identified by Mr. Fitzgerald.

16. Cornelius Walworth, from Rome, Lenawee County, Mich., 50 years of age. Mr. Walworth was returning to his home from Atchison, Kansas, where he had been after his son, Philander Walworth, who had been to Pike's Peak, and had been taken ill at Atchison. The son was on the train and is severely injured, but it is hoped he will recover, although when the train left last evening he was thought to be worse than in the morning.

17. Laborer. Could not learn his name. His remains had been taken to Laporte where he resided.

18. Thomas Irwin, from Philadelphia, whither he was going. He had been at work on the Light House, put on the breakwater in our harbor. He has a wife and children in Philadelphia.

19. Man. Had red hair, combed back from his forehead, about 26 years of age. Had on a light cassimere coat, brown ribbed cassimere pantaloons, stogy boots, white shirt and black Kossuth hat. His height was five feet ten inches.

20. Man. Thirty years of age or thereabouts. Black hair and sandy whiskers and goatee. He had on a black cloth coat, light Marseilles vest, pink knit shirt, black silk cravat, black cassimere pants, and congress gaiters. His height was five feet ten inches.

21. Patrick McNeeley. His residence or other facts we could not learn. He was about sixty years of age, gray hair, and five feet nine inches in height.

22. Peter Muldary. Could not learn where he was from. He was taken away by his friends.

23. Benj. F. Shriver, of Sparta, Monroe County, Wis. He was 65 years of age. His body was identified and taken by his friends.

24. Henry Fleckinger, of Iowa City, Iowa, on his way to Reading, Pa.

25. Benjamin P. McCullough, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

26. D. Tulip, fireman on the train. He was a brother of the engineer, and resided at Laporte, where his remains were taken.

27. Thomas Mahan, train-boy. He resided at Laporte.

28. Man. Light hair and whiskers. Had on ribbed cassimere coat, white shirt, black cassimere pants, calf boots, and black silk neck-tie.

20. A ricketty cripple, a tailor by trade, from Laporte. Could not learn his name.

30. Boy. One of the Tildswell family.

31. Mr. Smith, road-master; lives at Middlebury, Ind.

32. Wife of S. P. Gillett, of Stone Mills, Jefferson County, N. Y.

33. Wallace, a son of the above named, aged 4 years.

34. Alice, daughter of Increase Sumner, now residing in Chicago. Her age was nine years. Her body has not yet been recovered.

35. Benjamin E. Smith, of No. 90 Wall-street, New-York, died on Wednesday, about thirty hours after he was taken from the ruins.

This completes the list of the dead, so far as could be ascertained previous to leaving Mishawaka at 4 o'clock P. M. This list will, without doubt, be increased, as a number who were pretty certainly on the train have not been discovered. How many it is impossible now to tell; time will only develop the full extent of this terrible calamity, which may be placed as second only to the terrible Norwalk tragedy, which is yet fresh in the memory of all.

Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College.

The anniversary exercises of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College at Lima, closed on the 29th June. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by President REID on Sunday afternoon. In the evening, the Rev. W. X. NINDE, of Adams, N. Y., preached the anniversary sermon of the College and Seminary Missionary Societies.

The address before the Seminary Societies was delivered by the Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, of Brooklyn. Addresses were also delivered before the Amphictyon Association and the Genesee Lyceum. The Hon. D. D. CAMERON, of La Crosse, Wis., addressed the former, and —— MORSE, Esq., of Canandaigua, the latter. Both addresses sustained the literary reputations of the speakers. The oration before the College Senate by GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., of New-York, says the Rochester *Democrat*, was all that might have been expected. The College Commencement was held on Thursday morning. Eight orations were delivered by the graduates. The salutatory was a Latin oration, by H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Seneca Falls.

The following degrees were conferred: *A. M. in course* on W. F. Buck, T. W. Collins, L. A. W. Collins and M. Green. *Honorary A. M.*—J. E. Roble, A. S. Purdy, W. H. Hollis. *D. D.*—The Revs. J. H. Whallon, D. W. Bristol, F. G. Hibbard.

NEW-JERSEY ROWDIES.—For some time past Guttenberg, Union Hill, and Weekawken have been infested by gangs of rowdies from this City, who apparently go on purpose to disturb peaceably disposed persons who go with their families for recreation and country air on Sundays. On Sunday last, from information received that a descent was to be made on the peace able citizens of Guttenburg, the Sheriff of the county, HENRY B. DUFFY, Esq., with a large posse of deputies, prepared to give them a warm reception. When the gang of rowdies arrived, they immediately showed signs of making a disturbance, but when the Sheriff and the lesser "stars" appeared in their midst a general stampede took place, and no further disturbance occurred. Ample preparations have been made by the officers in anticipation of any trouble hereafter.

FATAL ACCIDENT—THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—A sail boat, containing a party of nine young men mostly Germans, who had been bathing near the cemetery, and who were returning home, was upset by the squall preceding the storm, last evening, when in the centre of the river, near the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge. The whole party was thrown into the water, and only three were able to catch the boat. Three of the party managed to swim ashore, reaching land in an exhausted condition, having been much encumbered by their clothing. A boat was obtained, and the three, notwithstanding their condition, went to the rescue of the others who were on the boat. The three others were not found, and were undoubtedly drowned. Their names are THEODORE DENNISON, LEWIS SCAUHMAN, and CHARLES COSSMAN. They boarded with Mr. WIDMER, corner of Commerce and Mulberry streets. A search was made for their bodies, but they had not been recovered up to this noon.—*Newark Advertiser, July 1.*

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE OLD POLICE—NO SETTLEMENT YET.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police.*—Counsel met again to-day to settle their proceedings under the order of the Court. Mr. Beebe asked that the Court should enter the same order in all the other cases as in that of Beatty. Mr. Field opposed on the ground that it would involve $10 costs in each case, or nearly $7,000. There was much discussion on the question of submitting a case. Mr. Field said it was impossible to agree on the facts, eight hundred men had been engaged at the City Hall fighting the legal Police, yet not one of these men would admit it upon oath. The Old Police might thank their own counsel for the delay, as the latter would accept no suggestion, but insisted on bringing on a battle on a preliminary issue. Mr. Beebe offered to make an issue in one of the cases, conceding that the relator was at the City Hall riot, and others conceding various points claimed by the Commissioners so as to obtain a decision on each of these questions.

Matter of David J. Osborne.—This case came up again for settlement. Mrs. Lapaugh produced a copy of an order made 7th May, 1856, referring the case to the Hon. C. A. Peabody, and meanwhile leaving the child in custody of the mother.

Mr. Freeman, for the father, insisted upon the father's legal right to his child. The Judge said they had left the child so long with its mother that its affections were naturally enlisted, and it would be extremely painful to both to separate them. If the father would name any good school where the child could be placed, with leave to its mother to see it, it should be sent there; if not, the mother's proposition would be adopted.

Mr. Lapaugh wished it understood that Mrs. Osborne had left the man Knowles, and would lead a different life. The Court finally ordered the child to be placed at school.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People and J. B. Taylor and C. W. Brennan vs. *Wm. H. Taylor and 184 others.*—Mr. Lord appeared to-day in Court, and claimed to be attorney for the 185 tenants of the market. Mr. Lord had scarcely opened his mouth, when Mr. Busteed interrupted him, and insisted that *he* was the only authorized attorney for the tenants. Mr. Lord desired to make a motion in substance to open the default of the tenants. Mr. Busteed said he had argued that point already. He said he had written to the Justices who sat at General Term, and received a reply from Judge Clerke stating that Judge Mullin had prepared an opinion on the appeal from Judge Davis' decision, which had not been rendered, because the suit was discontinued against the City, but it could be obtained at the next sitting of the Court, if desirable.

The discussion lasted some time, until Mr. Busteed, finding the current turning against him, and feeling aggrieved at some decision of the learned Judge, tore up his motion paper and left the Court in indignation, and so all proceedings came to an end for the day.

Mr. Hutchins, for plaintiff; Messrs. Busteed and McKeon on the one part, and Mr. Lord opposed, but both claiming to appear for defendants.

Wright, Gillies et al. vs. *A. Hoysradt.*—The answer is clearly frivolous. Any person may be sued by the name which he usually gives himself when affixing his signature, whether it be spelt in full or by abbreviation, as A. for Adam. Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The General Term during the Summer vacation will be held on Thursday, July 28, Tuesday, Aug. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1.

Clark B. Wheeler vs. *Elisha Ruckman.* This was an appeal from an order at Special Term. It appeared that in January, 1858, the plaintiff was examined as a judgment debtor, on supplementary proceedings; but no assets were discovered with the exception of a certain promissory note, on which an action was then (and still is) pending in the Superior Court. A Receiver was appointed, and the note in due course of proceedings was delivered to the Receiver.

The judgment on which the supplementary proceedings were founded was a judgment for costs merely on the dismissal of the complaint on the trial. On the 15th of January, 1859, the present plaintiff paid this judgment in cash; and then, and again on Jan. 28 following, he demanded the note from the Receiver. The Receiver refused to deliver up the note, on the ground that on the 13th of January an execution had been issued against the plaintiff, and on the 27th the note had been sold by the Sheriff, while in the Receiver's hands.

It further appeared that the Receiver had made nothing from the assets of the present plaintiff. He merely took the note, put it in his safe, and there kept it; but neither collected nor paid out anything. No claim for costs or commissions was made by the Receiver until after the motion at Special Term had been partly argued and laid over for further hearing. The note was demanded by the Receiver from the judgment-debtor as his property, and was delivered up as such.

The application at Special Term was for an order directing that the Receiver be discharged, and that he be directed to deliver up the note in question. The order granted was that the Receiver be discharged on the judgment-debtor's paying him costs and commissions to the amount, as fixed by the order, of $86—no direction being made as to the note. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term.

The complaint was served upon the agent of the defendants in this City, who verified the answer, and stated that he was one of the managing agents of the defendants, that the complaint was served upon him, and that he had charge of all the business of the defendants in the United States, &c.

The answer was returned because the verification did not set forth the grounds of the agent's knowledge or belief on the subject of the answer. A motion was now made for judgment on an affidavit that no answer had been served.

The following is the opinion of the Court denying the motion:

The points raised by the appellant were:

1. That the execution and pretended levy and sale of the note while in the hands of the Receiver was no defence to this motion: the costs of the former suit having been paid, the necessity for the Receiver no longer existed, and the judgment debtor was entitled to his property.

2. That no commissions having been demanded before the motion was made at Special Term, the judgment debtor could not be required to pay any, and if he was, they could be only five per cent. on the amount of the judgment paid. As the Receiver had collected nothing he was not entitled to commissions.

3. That all the proceedings of the judgment creditor were void, for the reasons that the judgment had not been docketed, and that the proceedings had not been continued before the same Judge, out of Court, before whom the judgment debtor was examined. That having been since so commenced, the Court could make no order in the matter, and the Court at Special Term could not, therefore, make such an order as the one appealed from. That the code only authorizes the issuing of an execution in the County where the judgment is docketed, and by omitting to file a transcript, the judgment creditor had not exhausted his remedy against the debtor. And until this had been done, the supplementary proceedings were unauthorized.

The General Term, some days since, directed that the order appealed from be modified, so as to require the Receiver to deliver the note to the plaintiff on payment of the costs mentioned in the order. In all other respects, the order was affirmed. No costs to either party on the appeal.

Peter Y. Cutler for the appellant; Edwin A. Doolittle for the Receiver.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Isaac Mix, Jr. vs. *Charles J. Kane et al.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Spencer S. Benedict et al. vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRIA—LOSS OF BAGGAGE AND PASSAGE MONEY.

Theo. G. Glaubensklee vs. *The Hamburg and American Packet Company.*—The plaintiff in this action is Prof. Glaubensklee, who was a passenger on board the ill-fated steamer *Austria*, which was destroyed by fire at sea in September, 1858, on her voyage from Hamburg to New-York. He brought this suit against the Company to recover the value of his baggage and his passage money.

BRADY, J.—When a corporation is a party, the verification of the pleading may be by any officer thereof (Code, section 157,) and the officer making the verification is not required to state the grounds of his belief. His verification is that of the party. By section 134, a summons may be served upon the managing agent of a corporation, and this makes him an officer, for the purpose of the action, within the meaning of the Code, especially where there is no other officer within the jurisdiction of the Court. In this case, the summons was served on the managing agent, and his verification must be regarded as that of the party. There is no other officer of the defendants within the United States; and service on him being sufficient to bring the defendants within the jurisdiction of the Courts, there is no reason why he should not be treated as the party in all matters of form merely. I think the verification sufficient. Motion denied, but without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 68 obls. Ashes, 1,826 bbls. Flour, 334 bushels Wheat, 9,200 bushels Corn, 10,318 bushels Oats, 655 packages Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and 15 obls. Pearls, at $5 81½, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,602 bbls., including 1,445 bbls. Pots and 157 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to small lots of Maracaibo, at 11¾c.; Jamaica, at 11c., and 250 bags St. Domingo, on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in good demand, at 20½c.@21½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been very dull.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	9½	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Middling, ℔ lb..	11⅜	11¾	11⅞	12
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no remarkable change to-day. The inquiry for State and Western Flour has been moderate, mainly from the regular trade, who paid yesterday's prices for all the really desirable lots which they purchased. The principal holders appear to be less eager to sell, as they are anticipating an improvement. We have heard of sales of 6,250 bbls. Unsound Flour.....$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State..... 5 45@ 5 95
Extra State..... 6 00@ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western..... 5 50@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping.. 6 25@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee..... 6 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee..... 6 85@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri..... 6 40@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee..... 6 70@10 0
Southern Flour is in limited request, to-day, yet is quite stiffly held; sales have been reported of 540 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly sought after and prices have been quite unsettled. Some small lots changed hands,—but were not of sufficient importance to particularize. Other sales, of red and white Western, were reported, but not reliably. Corn has been in limited request at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, at 80c.@90c for unsound to very choice yellow Southern; about 90c. for a small lot of prime round yellow; 82c. for very inferior white Southern; and (nominally) 82c.@86c. for mixed and yellow Western. ℔ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at 87c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. 5,000 bushels California changed hands at 70c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 47c.@48½c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 900 bales North River at 60c.@65c ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues quiet at essentially unchanged prices.

Stock of Hemp in New-York July 1.

	1858.	1859
American, undressed—bales.....	338	202
American, dressed—bales.....	180	192
Manilla—bales.....	15,888	15,615
Other foreign—bales.....	2,053	2,324
Total bales.....	18,459	18,333
Russian—tons.....	498	245

HIDES—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market during Saturday and the early part of the week was active and firm; prices for some kinds of common Hides advanced ½c., with sales to a large extent, but the advanced pretensions of holders had a tendency to check the demand, and the week closes dull, with but little inquiry from the trade, and prices unsettled. Importers now manifest more disposition to meet the views of the trade, and prices for all kinds are about the same as last week. Wet Salted Hides continue in active request both for cow and ox, and prices are well maintained. Sales of City Slaughters have been made during the week as high as 11c. The stock of foreign and domestic is very light. Dry Salted Hides are in fair demand for prime qualities. Upper Leather Stock—the market continues active, and prices firm for all kinds. We notice sales of 5,000 Zanzibars at about previous rates. Calcutta Hides—the stock of cows in first hands is extremely limited, and consists chiefly of undesirable parcels. Prices have an upward tendency. Buffalo, if of good quality, would sell readily at our quotations. Receipts have been 43,829 Hides from Foreign Ports, as follows: 10,091 Dry and 966 Salted Rio Grande, ex *H. D. Mears* and *Bell*; 8,668 Dry and 960 Salted Buenos Ayres, ex *Vigo*; 2,921 Porto Cabello, ex *Bohio*; 1,644 Vera Cruz, ex *Zavalla*; 3,305 Central America, ex *Magdalene*; 2,351 San Juan, ex *White Cloud*; 3,031 Truxillo, ex *Cuba*; 1,014 Chili, ex *Wild Pigeon*; 278 Para, ex *F. Deming*; 8,000 from Marseilles, ex *A. Wilson*; 1,158 from Coastwise ports. Total—44,987 Hides. Import for the month of June has been 173,055 Foreign and 35,941 from Coastwise ports. Total, 208,996 Hides. The sales during the week have been 55,700 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 162,900 (same time last year 97,500—year before, 175,560,) and 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 55,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 13,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 5,500 Dry Orinoco; 16,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, part via Europe; 2,600 Dry Vera Cruz; 3,600 Dry Truxillo; 500 Dry Matamoras; 4,000 Dry Hides from Rotterdam; 1,100 Dry Hides from Antwerp; 1,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo; 20,000 Dry Zanzibars; 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 8,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1,500 Dry Salted Maranham; 2,600 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 6,200 Dry Salted Chili, &c.; 1,400 Dry Salted Para; 3,200 Dry Salted Matamoras; 3,000 Dry Salted St. Domingo and Portau-Platte; 2,200 Wet Salted Australian; 1,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—It has attracted more attention generally at previous quotations, though holders appear to be less eager to sell.

LEAD—Has been in fair demand, including German and Spanish, at $5 62½@$5 85, and Galena at $5 72½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMAYER review thus: "Hemlock Sole—there is no change in prices, and the market continues steady, with fair sales for the season. Owing to the approaching National Anniversary much activity in sales could hardly be expected. The receipts have been fair, and our stock has been slightly increased. Oak Sole—rates are quite stiff for this description of Leather, and sales much exceed supplies—leaving only a nominal stock on the market. Prime quality is eagerly taken at advancing rates. Upper Leather has been rather quiet, both here and in Boston. Stock is not large, however, and rates have remained pretty firm. The Fall trade in Boots and Shoes is promising."

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 70c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, chiefly at 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon. 1,000 bbls. Common Rosin changed hands, at $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been in request, at 60c.@62c. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 for Mess, here; an unascertained rate for Mess deliverable at the option of the buyer, in August; and $12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is quiet and drooping; sales, to-day, 245 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly common to prime, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 156 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter continues very quiet, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 80 tierces chiefly at from $4@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The market continues quiet. Prices are not materially changed; 40 bales Tamuico Goat, 235 lbs., were sold at 47c., cash, less 4 p cent.

SUGARS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, though prices have favored buyers. No important movements were reported. Refined Sugars have been in demand. STUART's varieties are now quoted thus: "Loaf, 10c; Crushed, 9¾c. Circle A—Crushed, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Ground, 9¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime, part at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is inactive at old rates. Manufactured has attracted more attention, but at easier prices; sales in June, 16,037 pkgs. in 1859, and 13,406 pkgs. in 1858. Stock July 1, 50,162 pkgs. in 1859, and 38,031 pkgs. in 1858.

WHISKY—Small sales only have been reported, chiefly at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bxs. Cheese at 25s.; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 7¾d; and 15 tons Copper Ore on private terms; also ship *Empire*, from St. Johns, with Deals, at 57s. For London, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s; 15 tons Seed on private terms, and 25,000 Staves at 77s. 6d. For Glasgow, 98 hls Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Br. bark, 426 tons, from Buctouche to any port on the Clyde, £3 15s.; a ship, 600 tons, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, £1 5s.; a ship, 678 tons, to Marseilles or Genoa, Coal, $7; a schr., 288 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, $1 50 ℔ bbl.; a brig, 196 tons, to Porto Cabello, Laguayra and back to New-York, $1,900; one, 225 tons, to St. Thomas, Curacoa and back, supposed $1,700; a schr. 156 tons, from Jacksonville to St. Croix, Lumber, $10 50; a Br. brig 175 tons, to Jamaica, 65c. and 80c. for Dry and Wet Barrels; a schr. 164 tons, three voyages to Jamaica and back, $1,300 each; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to Bermuda, Lumber, $8 50; one from Norfolk to Demarara, Hhds Staves, $12; a schr. 100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year, two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Tuesday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Sketches in India—Columbus el Filibustero—Deaf as a Post.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Dombey and Son—Pizarro—Cobler's Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Hussar—Lesson for Husbands.

BOWERY THEATRE—Miller of New-Jersey—Our Gal—Knave of Hearts—Magic Barrel.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Sicilian Bride—Battle of Brandywine—The Dumb Savoyard—Statue Lover.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....3¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, July 6, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

☞ To-day being the Fourth of July, according to universal custom, there will be no morning paper issued from this office to-morrow; but an Evening Edition will be published at noon containing the latest telegraphic news, and reports of the incidents of the Fourth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence brought from Southampton by the *Vanderbilt* on the 22d ult., is not of decisive importance. The fortnight which had elapsed since the battle of Malegnano had not been marked by any active operations, beyond the general advance of the Allies and the retreat of the Austrians to the position to which the revised plan of the campaign assigns them. This position is in front of the line of the Mincio, extending from Lago di Garda southward; while the Allies, with headquarters at Brescia, are upon the banks of the Melia and Chiesa. Garibaldi had advanced toward Lonato, but had discreetly retired before an overwhelming force of the enemy. The Austrians, according to a dispatch from Switzerland, had taken possession of the pass of the Stelvio with a large force, and were threatening the Valtelline. A body of 3,000 French troops had been, it was rumored, dispatched to dislodge them. On the south side of the Po, the Legations still remained insurgent. A deputation from Bologna, who besought the King of Sardinia to assume a temporary dictatorship, had met with a refusal, and had experienced a sharp rebuke at the hands of the French Emperor. The rumor of a general and unconditional amnesty in Naples is confirmed. The object of Prussia in her recent military movements still lacks authoritative explanation. There is, however, ample reason given for believing that no design hostile to France is involved.

From England nothing of interest reaches us. The new administration was busily engaged in arranging itself, and public attention waited upon its movements. Kossuth, having left London, and traversed France, had embarked at Marseilles for Genoa.

News from Havana to the 29th ult. has been received by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at this port. The advices are of no special importance. The state of affairs in Europe was attracting a great deal of attention, and created considerable excitement. Two cargoes of coolies had lately been landed, numbering 930. The health of the island continued good. Sugar was dull.

The steamer *Star of the South*, on her voyage from Savannah, broke her shaft on Friday night, which compelled her to proceed under sail. On Saturday she was struck by lightning, which shivered some of her spars, wounded one of the crew, and did other damage. She was taken in tow by the *Cahawba* from Havanna, and towed into this port. The hull of the vessel was not injured.

The first experimental balloon voyage, from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, has been accomplished. Professors Wise, Lamountain and Gager made a successful ascension in St. Louis, shortly before 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 1st inst., and the balloon landed near Troy yesterday. No particulars are given in the dispatch which announces the termination of the voyage—not even the hour at which the landing was effected—so that the actual time consumed in the trip is not known.

A schooner yacht, name unknown, with three persons on board, was capsized off Covey Island yesterday. It is thought the crew were saved.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Seabury, left Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 227 cabin passengers, and $126,028 14 in specie. The British screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. Jeffrey, also left for Liverpool, with 63 cabin and 120 steerage passengers, and $760,000 in specie.

The pyrotechnic establishment of Samuel Jackson, in Philadelphia, was blown up yesterday afternoon, and entirely destroyed. A man named Beck, who was engaged in finishing fireworks for use to-day, was burned to death.

The fiery patriotism of Young New-York was not in the slightest degree dampened yesterday by the hard shower of rain which fell all the afternoon, nor cooled by the chilly northeaster which set in after sundown. The firing of crackers and guns commenced early and kept up incessantly until midnight; the sanctity of the day had no effect in repressing the *feu de joie* which invariably precedes the "Glorious Fourth." If our new Superintendent of Police took any steps towards preserving the quiet of Sunday, he was not very successful in carrying out his intentions.

The Floating Hospital, the *Falcon*, received her furniture and other outfit on board, and was towed to the Lower Bay on Saturday. She is moored within the boundaries of the lower Quarantine anchorage, as defined by the old Quarantine Commissioners, and not, as it was supposed she would be, opposite Seguine's Point. Her position is two miles southeasterly of the point of the Great Kills, and three and a half or four miles from Seguine's Point. Princess Bay Light bears northwest, and the Light on the Bluff of Staten Island east by north. She lies in four and a half fathoms of water.

The City Inspector's report of the mortality of the City for the week ending on Saturday, July 2, shows an increase in the number of deaths over the preceding week of 37, but a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 47. Considering that the population of the City is full 20,000 more than it was last year at this time, the report exhibits a very gratifying condition of the public health. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 76 were men, 57 women, 146 boys and 110 girls. The greatest number of deaths was, as usual, owing to diseases of the respiratory organs.

The old Police cases and the West Washington Market case were both brought up in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, before Justice Roosevelt, for further proceedings; but no progress of any importance was made in either cause.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, composed 1,500 bales, at steady prices. The movements in Breadstuffs were restricted. Flour and Corn, however, were firm. Pork was more sought after at easier prices. Lard and Beef were quiet. Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were soaring y urchased. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 630 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fourth of July.

It is certainly rather a curious thing, that after more than eighty years of national existence, we should have hit upon no better way of celebrating the birth-day of our nation than by a clumsy imitation of the old Roman saturnalia, combined with an exaggerated reproduction of the Twelfth Day Carnival of the West India negroes.

The stranger who should land in New-York to-day, quite ignorant alike of American history and of the manners of our people, would certainly never imagine that he was assisting at the most august festival of a great people, busy in doing honor to the wisdom, and courage, and constancy of their fathers, and in expressing their gratitude for the magnificent fortune which has followed the steady expansion of our Republican Empire. By one of the most whimsical freaks imaginable, the favorite national amusement and special expression of the national joy in the freest country of the New World, has been borrowed from the most cumbrously despotic nation of the Old Continent. When Young America took possession of the fire-crackers of old China, it would not be easy now to ascertain; as it certainly would be difficult to give any solid reason for the degree in which the burning of powder has become the one significant ceremony of the national patriotism in keeping its highest Saint's day. But the custom, however begun, has broadened its borders and strengthened itself in its course, till it has apparently entered into the very substance of the national character. Dr. Johnson tells us that "they who drink beer will think beer," and in like manner we may as well admit that through habitual exploding of fire-crackers in the streets, we Americans have gradually come to think and talk fire-crackers on the platform and in the hall. The Fourth of July Oration has become a by-word among ourselves for noise and fury and small significance. Thanks to the uneven pace which national customs keep with national intelligence, we are fast falling into the gulf of cant on all patriotic themes; and reaching that vast estate of the popular rhetoric in which everybody repeats what nobody believes, and the public applaud what no individual man admires. In and of itself the habit of delivering orations on the Fourth of July is by no means a bad one. It has its root in the instincts of a great people. But the style and temper of these orations should not be suffered to lag behind the spontaneous taste of the nation, if they are to retain any hold at all on the popular respect.

In the City of Boston, almost alone among our American capitals, this truth seems to be perceived; and the celebrations of the Fourth in Boston as a rule, continue to be the most sane and creditable in the country. The usual diabolical noises indeed herald the coming and the going of the eventful day; and the air is poisoned with sulphur there as it is everywhere else within the scope of "that eagle's eye," which Mr. Borrs in his treatise on naturalization saw gleaming so proudly over the whole of the American Continent. But the Bostonians preserve the decorums of religion and their public services of the day, and make their oration what the theatrical people call a "feature" of the programme. In New-York the first place in commemorating the solemn assertion of their independence by the thirteen colonies is conceded by common consent to the small boys, and to the idlers generally. It is true that we have been unusually fortunate this year in escaping the premonitory overtures of the fatal day, and that it has been possible for decent people to sleep the nights through during the whole of the week preceding the Fourth; and for this great deliverance and crowning mercy to whomsoever it may be due, we desire not to be unthankful. But the day itself now opened upon us will be as Pandemoniac as usual.

It would be easily possible for us to make the Fourth of July a real Saint's Day in our national calendar, and by keeping it as a high festival, in some noble and worthy way, to use it as a powerful agency in behalf of the civilization of America. Were the displays of our military, and the firing of our salutes, and the ringing of our bells all properly combined and subordinate in one grand civic ritual of celebration, brilliant, dignified and imposing, the Anniversary of our National Independence might become to us what it should be—the stateliest holiday ever known to any people. That we need the influences of such days so kept is sadly plain. The tendency of our people in late years has been centrifugal rather than centripetal. The crystalization of the American nationality, to speak in figures, has been seriously interrupted, and we are growing apart into sections quite as fast as we ought to be growing together into a nation. The least and most trivial means of fighting against this movement of disintegration is not to be disdained; and we wish we could persuade ourselves that any body of men clothed with authority is to be found among us, from whom it would not be utterly idle to expect even so much patriotic good sense as would go to the becoming organization of our great national holiday.

No signs yet appear of such a phenomenon. The power of buncombe and the spell of senseless clamor are upon us still, and we must yet for a time resign ourselves to seeing the "universal Yankee Nation" talk, scream, shout and explode itself into a state of general irrationality on each recurrence of the "immortal Fourth."

Monsieur Blondin's Backers.—The special admirers of the Frenchman who has succeeded in crossing the Niagara on a rope without killing himself, are not only jubilant, but highly complacent. They consider that much credit attaches to themselves for their confidence in his powers, evidently regarding his success as a proof of their own superior wisdom. We are certainly not disposed to quarrel with this happy disposition on their part, willingly consenting that they make equal division of the glory with the rope dancer.

But while ascribing all fitting honor to living heroes, let not the dead be forgotten. Thirty years ago poor Sam Patch performed a feat every way bolder and more noteworthy than that of Monsieur Blondin. And there were as many who believed and who doubted then as now. Some said he would not dare to leap from the Genesee Falls, or that if he attempted the foolhardy exploit his life would be the forfeit. Others, who like Blondin's admirers, had faith and hero-worship largely developed, ridiculed the old fogies that refused to believe in Patch. Well, the time came and Sam jumped a hundred feet sheer down into the boiling chasm. His triumph was as complete as Blondin's. He was not killed, and thenceforward everybody put faith in him.

Of course one great performance could satisfy neither Sam nor his adherents. So he advertised a series of leaps. At the second there was a good deal of interest and a large crowd, but little solicitude, as his prowess had been tested. He leaped—and was killed. Then the crowd ceased to admire. Then everybody said he was a foolish wretch thus to tempt his fate. Most remarked that they could have told him better than to do it. Such is life, and so wags the world. Monsieur Blondin may profit by the example of Sam Patch. If he wishes to maintain his reputation, do not let him lose his life.

Moral Monsters.

A worthy rural correspondent, reflecting in his own smiling little Arcadia upon the ways of men in great cities, and the much wickedness of the world, wrote to us the other day, with the commendable object of pointing a moral of temperance from the sad story, related in these columns, of an old man dying upon the City wharves and abandoned by his own kindred, not only in his last hour, but when death should have veiled his sins and made his sorrows eloquent.

Our bucolic preacher had indeed a pregnant text for his discourse, and he improved it earnestly. We gave his little sermon a place and we are willing to hope that its pious fervor may not have been spent wholly in vain. Certainly it would not be easy for the most Dantesque of imaginations to paint the dismal ending of a drunkard's life in darker colors. An old man, past the alloted limit of three-score years and ten, a father and a husband still, turned from the doors of his home to perish, an unpitied Lear, in the by-ways of the crowded town, yielding up his latest sigh within the walls of a police station, and doomed to that fate which the patriarchs held to be the extreme bitterness of death, burial in a stranger's grave, by stranger hands, is a spectacle which may well arrest the most thoughtless reveler with its warning of horror and of shame. And in this sense we are anxious the piteous story should do its work. If the vision of this most abject and unhappy fate can hold back a single human being from the downward slope of self-abandonment, excess and riot, well and good. Let it not be put aside from the public gaze, painful and terrible as it is. But the wretched victim of his own debauchery and his friends' neglect is, after all, not the darkest figure in this scene; and the cause of public decency and Christian civilization cannot spare the accessories of the picture.

Nothing but the most rigid inquiry could have satisfied us of the facts of this case. But that inquiry having been made, we are forced to admit that in the City of New-York, and in the middle of the nineteenth century, there exists a family, considered by its friends and acquaintances to be as respectable as themselves, made up, so far as appearances go, of American men and American women, and enjoying an ample competence, which could yet permit its father and its head to become an outcast upon the charity of the world, could yet decline to relieve him in the very moments of his final agony, could yet refuse to lay his poor remains decently in the earth, when his power of vexing those to whom he gave life and of importuning the children whom he had nourished, was at an end forever. The thing is frightful; so frightful that to dwell upon it even in the interest of justice, seems, in some degree, an offence against nature. But frightful as it is, it is a fact; and being a fact, can we dare to hope it is an isolated fact—that other such hideous real parodies of the ideal woes of Lear, not yet ripened to the last dread act, may not now be going on about us?

Moral monstrosities of this kind are unhappily not unknown in the history of any people. But the circumstances of this special case, pressing as they do directly upon all that makes up our national pride, give the crime a certain unprecedented character of atrocity. It is not by any means clear that the law will refuse to expose, though it must, of course, fail adequately to punish, these brutal offenders against man and God; and it is the plain duty of the proper authorities to ascertain at once the real liability of children refusing support to their parent and burial to his corpse. Such refusal imposing a burden upon the community, is punishable in England, where a not dissimilar case shocked and outraged the people of London just about a year ago. It must be punishable here also; and if it be so, the law should do its work at once. While it is due to our reputation as a community, that such acts should not be passed by in silence, it is due also to social life that beings capable of such conduct should not be left to wander unbranded among their fellow-citizens. Honorable and decent families should not be ignorantly exposed to the risk of association with creatures so sunk in corruption as these varnished Regans and Gonerils of modern life.

Stinted of our Croton.

The Croton Aqueduct Department enjoys the distinguished reputation of being honest. At times, every other limb of the Municipal Government has been charged with corruption—this never. It lives close up to its rules,—treats its regulations as if they were Median and Persian laws, and religiously conforms to them. But in one of its rules, there is less reason than the rest, and the sooner it is abrogated the better for the health, the happiness and comfort of citizens. We refer to their refusal to allow water from the hydrants sufficient to wash out the gutters daily.

The Board professes that there is a lack of Croton for this purpose, that their reservoir has not sufficient capacity to keep on hand the reserved supply during the hot months, that is necessary for the emergency of fires. If this is true, then our glorification over the Croton was premature. There was water enough to drink before the pipes were laid. It was not simply to get the material to dilute the topers brandy with, and to furnish a bath to residents of "houses with all the modern improvements' that the Croton pond was excavated, High Bridge built, and the City underlaid with hundreds of miles of piping; but the orators of '42 announced that the poor as well as the rich were to enjoy the boon of "water enough." For a few years we hugged the fond delusion that we were to enjoy the sight of fountains playing in our public places,—but that mistake we perceived long ago. Now, by the revocation of the permission to Inspector Delavan to wash the gutters we learn that the Croton can be of no service in keeping clean the streets; for without water flooding the gutters, there will always be in Summer a filthy look about the street, enough, and an offensive odor always from it. Perhaps at no time of the year is the offense more patent and annoying than just now, while the standing pools are full of ailanthus blossoms, and the sickening odor brought out by their decay in full strength. We can just as easily keep a child clean by brushing him down with a stiff broom every morning, as by simply sweeping the streets. In other cities where water has been introduced—in London, Philadelphia, Boston—they adopt a better plan. When the sweepers have gathered all the loose dirt into carts, a jet hose is brought to play upon the gutter, washing its contents that shovels cannot remove into the sewer, and then morning daws upon streets as fresh and sweet as if, over night, there had been a heavy shower.

Nor are the sewers filled up, by this process, to anything like the degree that they are with us, the streets being seldom swept, and the heavy showers washing into them whole loads of dirt that ought to have gone dry to the wharves, and been removed to dress and enrich the suburban farms. There is water enough wasted in Broadway, from the sprinkling-carts—those devices of a lazy age, for maintaining a slush on the finest pavement, to the horror of ladies, and the ruin of their shoes and flowing skirts—to flood the gutters every morning, and keep the pavement perpetually free from dust beside. The sprinklers pay a trifle for the water, it is true, but the contractors for street-cleaning would readily pay as much for the same amount. Then, if the Croton supply is really short, let the vast quantity that is now let for mill-streams, races, and water-power, along the line of the aqueduct, be taken for its legitimate purposes. At any rate, let no more be said of our *abundant* supply until the economical trustees of this element of cleanliness can afford to furnish it liberally enough to keep the gutters clean.

For Excursionists To-day.

The noisiest City in all Christendom to-day, is New-York. Italy bristling with arms and echoing to the explosions of gunpowder in earnest, is enjoying a Sabbath stillness compared with the hubbub and confusion, clatter, bang and racket, whiz, roar and thunder of New-York uproarious and reverberating with gunpowder on a frolic. No wonder then that ten thousand people whose ears are not attuned to the rough music of rampant juvenile patriotism, will rush out to-day by steamboats, sinking their guards to the water's edge, and by all railroads, deep into the country, hoping, perhaps vainly, to escape some of the overwhelming confusion to which the City is surrendered. It is the day of Excursions—and for a hundred miles around the Metropolis, the usually quiet streets of all accessible villages will be swarming through the middle of the day with men and women, babies in arms, and elaborately-dressed clerks bearing light moustaches and tenderly-guarded meerschaums.

A word then to excursionists. Take along a large supply of patience, and plenty of sandwiches. Patience, because as you go for pleasure, that noted coquette will keep at arms' length unless you veil your partiality and evince a determination to make the best of very indifferent material for enjoyment. In the cars there will be dust in spite of the late showers, or at least cinders, smoke, a crowd, abundant perspiration, and considerable thirst. On the steamboats there will be apparent swindling about return tickets, little boys popping off fire-crackers, where you thought you were safe from them, unmannerly elbowings, looseness of conversation, and occasional profanity—all which if you scowl and grow indignant about, will sadly mar your day's enjoyment. Then uncork your bottle of patience, and take a long pull at it. The draft will revive the spirits, make the elbowings mere evidences of sociability, and convert the crowd into a jolly democratic reunion. Take the sandwiches, because dinner may not be ready when you arrive, and equanimity is a crank craft that wants much ballast of bread and boiled ham. Better take an umbrella, too, for the clouds are unusually humorous this season, and in the upper reservoir there is always water enough to sprinkle the streets with. Then, ever since the benevolent Jonas Hanway first appeared with "a portable penthouse in his hands to screen him from stress of weather," near a century ago, it has always been conceded that there is nothing like a good umbrella to keep off a shower. The 4th of July, as at present maintained, all demure, peace-loving people confess to be a bore. But as it saves the Union, and as the smell of gunpowder with which it is redolent nurses valor in the hearts of youth, it should be celebrated. And so that it is celebrated, fetched out from the common run of days, and distinguished as memorable, it is of little consequence what the method is. If, then, your excursion trains should happen (and nobody to blame) to come in collision, put down the broken legs, and the detentions, and the disappointments, as a sacrifice to the spirit of Freedom. Experience is a very valuable possession—let it be valued accordingly. If it have a savor of bitterness, it is the more wholesome; and if it be entirely sweet, why all past pleasures, like the poet's "thing of beauty," are a joy forever. So you of the little carpet-bag and satchel to-day, rejoice in whatever turns up; make the most of your sniffs of ocean air, and whiffs of country breezes; of your glimpses of rural beauty and your half hours with nature. Be jolly, if circumstances permit, and if they don't, be thankful for so early an opportunity to put behind you a few more of the annoyances you were fated to meet on your journey through life. At any rate, hurrah for the day we celebrate.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived here last evening at 7 o'clock, after a very pleasant passage.

She left the former port on the 26th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 28th, and sailed from there at noon on the 29th.

The news from Havana is unimportant. Two cargoes of Coolies had been landed, numbering 930.

The health of Havana continues good, and but little sickness in the harbor.

The late news from Europe created intense feeling in the community.

Sugar market dull; stock, 410,000 boxes Nos. 11 and 12, 7c. to 7¼c. Freights less active and declining, would revive with action in the Sugar market.

Exchange on London, 15 to 16⅛ premium; on New-York, 4⅛ to 6⅛ do; on New Orleans, 5⅛ to 7 do. Mexican Dollars, 12 ₱ cent. premium; American Gold, 6 ₱ cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* brings from New-Orleans $126 000 in Mexican Silver and from Havana, $50,000 Spanish Gold and Silver.

From St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the schooner *Arcade*, Capt. Carl, we have received advices from Aux Cayes to the 20th ult.

Everything was quiet, and at Aux Cayes they were making extensive preparations to receive the President, (Geffrard,) who was expected there in a few days, for the express purpose of reducing the export duty on coffee.

...reader of this shall ... sweetened his coffee or buttered his breakfast roll, the City bells will have "rung in" the Eighty-third Anniversary of American Independence, the National flag will have greeted it from the tops of the public buildings and shipping, and an Artillery Corps, under direction of Brigadier General Spicer, will have concluded a brisk fire upon it from the Battery. All this will have been done while the reader was unconsciously brushing unpatriotic flies from the most sensitive of patriotic noses, beneath a mosquito bar, the protecting folds of which had been disturbed by the nocturnal enthusiasm of the sleeper. The remainder of the programme may be enjoyed even by the lazy.

THE MILITARY.

At 8 o'clock the Fourth Brigade New-York State Militia will form on Fourteenth-street, under command of Brigadier-General John Ewen, and from that point they will march down Broadway to be reviewed, and their appearance applauded by the people, and through the Park to the front of the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor; and then they will doff their warlike aspect for the day. Several Volunteer Corps intend to parade and make a fine appearance, of which, if you get a good position, and have ever studied the military tactics of the volunteers, you may be able to judge—otherwise not, for some of our Volunteer Corps occasionally execute manœuvres which none but the volunteer can appreciate or admire.

EXCURSIONS.

Those who desire to escape from the bustle of the City celebration have abundant facilities offered them for reaching the adjacent country, or for the enjoyment of the sea-breeze. The following excursions for the day are announced:

Around Staten Island.—The steamer *Red Jacket* will leave Pier No. 2 North River at 1 o'clock P. M., for a trip around Staten Island. This is a delightful sail, and affords a fine view of New York Bay and Harbor, the Narrows, Highlands of Neversink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill Van Kull. The trip will occupy about five hours—returning to New-York about 6 P. M. A cotillion band will accompany the excursion. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

The large and commodious Sound steamer *Connecticut* also makes the trip around Staten Island, leaving the pier foot of Cortlandt street at 9 o'clock, foot of Spring-street at 9:30, and Peck Slip, East River, at 10 o'clock A. M. The trip will give those who go a view of the sailing regatta from Perth Amboy, as well as that to come off in this harbor. A band of music accompanies the boat. Fare 50 cents.

To New-Haven.—A cheap and pleasant trip on the Sound is advertised in our columns. The steamer *Elm City* will leave pier No. 25 East River, at 7 A. M., for New-Haven, reaching that city at 11:30. Returning, will leave New-Haven at 11 P. M., and arrive in New-York early next morning. Fare $1 50 for the trip.

Harlem River.—The steamers *Josephine*, *Wooster* and *Emily* will run between Harlem and High Bridge every half-hour, and to Morris' Dock and Berrian's Landing, Fordham, every hour, connecting with steamers to and from New-York. Fare each way 8 cents.

To Westchester County.—The steamers *Sylvan Shore* and *Sylvan Grove*, connecting with the Harlem boats, will leave the pier at Peck-slip hourly during the day for Harlem, whence stages run to Mott-Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont and West-Farms.

Weehawken Ferry.—The ferry to Weehawken, from the foot of West Forty-second-street, is running regularly every fifteen minutes. On the Weehawken side, beautiful walks and fine drives along the river bank.

To Fort Hamilton and Coney Island.—The steamer *Massachusetts* will leave piers foot of Amos and Spring streets, and pier No. 4 North River, regularly during the day, for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. Fare for the excursion twenty-five cents.

To Philadelphia.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company will run excursion trains to Philadelphia on the Fourth, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 12 M., and 4 P. M. Fare for the round trip $4. Tickets good till July 6.

To Schooley's Mountain.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company will run excursion trains to Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, leaving New-York (foot of Cortlandt-street, at 6 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

The steamers *Croton* and *Island Home* will go to the Fishing Banks, and the steamer *Huntress* to the Cholera Banks; the *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* will run to Shrewsbury; the *Long Island* and *Confidence* make trips to Glen Cove, and the *Hendrick Hudson* and *South America* will carry a party to West Point and Newburgh. The steamer *Erie* also makes an excursion to places in the Highlands, leaving foot of Chambers-street at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at various places along the river. The *Island City* makes an excursion trip to Whitestone and other places, starting at 10 o'clock from James slip.

The railroads have also made arrangements for excursion trains. The Hudson River road runs an excursion train to Poughkeepsie and back, the Northern Railroad, of New Jersey, to Piermont and return, and the Long Island trains will carry excursion parties to any points between Brooklyn and Greenport, returning in time for the fireworks. There will be an extra train for Flushing, to leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock, P. M., to accommodate those who wish to come to the city to see the fireworks.

THE REGATTA.

If you do not fancy any of the above, you may go down to the Battery at 1 o'clock and witness a grand regatta, under the supervision of those experienced sailors, the Common Council. The regatta promises well, which cannot be said of all things emanating from the same source. The entrance to all the races is free. The races are to be five miles; to start from the judges' boat, moored a little south of Castle Garden, from thence to stake boat placed between Jersey City and Ellis' Island, the boats to turn from north to west, thence to a stake boat placed west of Governor's Island, turning from south to east and back to the place of starting, coming in between the judges' boat and the Battery. Plenty of music may be expected, as the Committee of Arrangements, in order that the attention of the musicians may not be distracted by the regatta, nor by the good things on the barge, have selected the Band for the occasion. The following are the rules:

FIRST RACE.

For boats of any length: to be rowed with four oars, with or without cockswain; to start at 1½ o'clock P. M.

First prize	$100
Second prize	20

SECOND RACE.

For skeleton boats of any length; to be rowed by one man; to start at 2½ o'clock P. M.

First prize	$40
Second prize	10

THIRD RACE.

For seventeen feet working boats; to be rowed with two pair of sculls, with or without riggers; to start at 3¼ o'clock P. M.

First prize	$20
Second prize	10

All entries to be made on or before 10 o'clock on the day of the race, with the President of the New-York Regatta Club Mr. Charles McCay, No. 9 Broadway, where a copy of the rules and regulations can be procured.

Tammany Society.—Tammany Society, in conformity with unvarying usage, will meet at the Old Wigwam, eat a good dinner and make and listen to patriotic speeches.

Typographical.—The Typographical Society of this City will celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of its organization at the Printers' Free Library rooms. Addresses will be delivered by the venerable Dr. John W. Francis, and others.

The Veterans.—The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will parade, and then partake of a dinner at the Star Hotel.

The Institutions.—There will be the usual exercises and enjoyments at the Institutions on the Islands. Mr. Burdett is announced for an oration to be delivered before the inmates of the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

The Palisades.—Washington's head-quarters, on the heights of the Palisades, North River, is to be the scene of a Fourth of July celebration, the first that has ever been held on that beautiful and consecrated ground. The Declaration will be read by Prof. Norton, of the Palisades Institute, and speeches will be made by Thomas Dunn English, Esq., the Hon. John W. Fardon, C. C. Burr, and others. Cars leave the dépôt of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, Jersey City, at 8:10 and 9 40 A. M., returning at 3:25 and 10½ P. M.

Trinity Chimes.—During the day the following programme will be performed by the well known chimer, Mr. James E. Aylifpe, on Trinity Church Chimes:

1. Ringing the changes on eight Bells.
2. "Hail Columbia."
3. "Yankee Doodle."
4. Evening Bells.
5. Brindisi from "Lucretia Borgia."
6. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
7. "Home, Sweet Home."
8. "Happy am I."
9. "Auld Lang Syne."
10. Pleyel Hymn.
11. "Last Rose of Summer."
12. "Days of Absence."
13. Airs by Da Bekon.
14. "Blue Bells of Scotland."
15. Changes on eight Bells.

...in Rondo form, with various modulations in major and minor keys.

18. "Samson," from Handel's chorus, "Thou round about the Starry Heaven."
19. Air from "La Bayadere."
20. Airs from "Fra Diavalo."
21. "Gentle Zitella."
22. Airs from "Norma."
23. "Hail Columbia."
24. "Yankee Doodle."

Fireworks.—The display of fireworks promises to be very fine. Arrangements have been made for displays at the following places.

Place.	Reds.
City Hall	Shelton's
Tompkins-square	Wanamaker's.
Hamersley and Houston-square	Wanamaker's.
Madison-square	Manahan's.
Jackson-square	Manahan's.
Thirty-fourth st., between Eighth and Ninty-av.	Blind.
Hamilton-square	Blind.
East Broadway and Grand-st.	Hill's.
Seventh-av. and Broadway	Washington.
West Broadway and Franklin-st.	Washington.
Mount Morris square	Mission-square.
Randall's Island	—

Those who would be out during the day to see what is going on in Broadway, need be in no want of suffering from scarcity of drinking water, for Mr. Fteiner, the Croton Water Surveyor, has caused a hole to be bored in every other hydrant, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, and a cup to be attached, which will be found of great convenience, especially to those having children with them.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The National Anniversary Celebration.—The following is the order of arrangements, arranged by the Common Council Committee for the celebration of this day. Cost $1,000:

At sunrise, the day will be ushered in by the display of the National flag from the public buildings, &c., the ringing of the bells and the firing of salutes, as follows:

From Fort Green, Wheat Hill and Greenport, by detachments of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. Graham and Capt. Tarr.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the following ceremonies will be had at the City Hall:

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, By.....W. Chas. B. Thornton.
Oration, by.....Prof. R. R. Raymond, (Of the Polytechnic Institute.)
Music, by.....Dodworth's Band

At noon and sundown, the bells will be rung, and salutes fired, as in the morning, by detachments of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. Graham.

Exhibition of Fireworks.

In the evening, at the City Hall, fireworks, from the manufactory of J. W. Hadfield, commencing at 8 o'clock. Dodworth's band of music will be in attendance.

Eastern District.—Fireworks in the evening at the corner of Graham avenue and Ainslie-street, from the manufactory of Hugh O'Rorke, commencing at 8 o'clock. Turk's band of music will be in attendance.

The fireworks for the front of the City Hall are to be as follows: The Passion Flower, Algerine Thunder Wheel, Saturn and his Satellites, Galliopede of Serpents, magnificent Revolving Sun-piece, Mexican Sun, Star of America, grand Mosaic Battery, the Crystal Fountain Scroll Wheel, the Grand Volute, the Kaleidoscope, the Prairie Rose, Promethean Vase, Flowering Aloe, the Diamond Roses, a handsome cascade piece, the Jewsied Cross of the Legion of Honor, a beautiful mechanical piece, the Diamond Star, a beautiful illuminated Piece, splendid Vertical wheel, capricious horizontal wheel, Italian Rosette, Yankee Mill, Cupid's Wrath, a Saxon Cross, a beautiful Mosaic Filagree, an illuminated piece; grand finale—Emblem of Freedom. This starting triumph of American art opens a revolving Sun of Chinese Gerbs, with ruby and emerald centres, mutating to the American Coat-of-Arms. In the centre is a shield in appropriate colors, with the Stars and Stripes dropping on each side. Over the shield is an eagle with outstretched wings, in diamond lance work, the whole ending with grand lights of colored fire filling the air with yellow, blue, red, and green stars. The concluding piece commences with a rainbow shell, which changes to an allegorical device, in which the name of the immortal Washington will appear conspicuous, surrounded with appropriate insignia, and crowned by the Genius of America. Fountains of fire will be placed on each side of the piece, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and fire-pumps, casting stars of crimson, green, purple, orange, lilac, and bronze fires, concluding with a flight of rockets, filling the air around with stars, serpents, golden rain, fiery meteors, &c.

Several companies of the United States Marine will parade at 8 o'clock this morning. The Liberty Poll raised on Fort Greene will be suitably dedicated. A new flag, said to be very beautiful, with the letters "F. G." (Fort Greene,) upon it in stars, will be raised with appropriate honors, under the direction of Col. Graham. The Infantry—Companies R., Capt. Burnett; A, Capt. Sprague; E., Capt. Starns; and H., Capt. Debevoice, of the Fourteenth Regiment, with their music, will play the appropriate national airs.

Amusements for the Fourth of July.

The general programme of amusements for this afternoon and evening is sufficiently enticing. Our theatrical managers have put their best foot foremost, and will strive to please their friends. Among all the entertainments which these industrious people offer so freely, it will be hard indeed if citizens and visitors do not find something to please them. The principal difficulty which suggests itself is the choice of one among a multitude of attractions. Perhaps the curious among the strangers who visit us to-day will find their own advantage in tasting here and there: a nibble first at one play, and then a short run to another, will render the visitor as nearly omnipresent as humanity can hope to be made. Of course, no manager will be made unhappy if utterly overwhelmed by a living tide, swelling towards his particular establishment. We epitomize the catalogue of entertainments, that our readers may make a choice with their coffee and then go comfortably about their business, celebrate all day, sing the praises of the favorite Fowl as they will, and at twilight wend their way whither their inclinations lead them.

Metropolitan Theatre.—At this popular place of resort, where the best stock Company in the City is acting, there will be two performances to day. 1. A *matinée*, beginning at 1 o'clock, with a special revival of Brougham's capital burlesque, "Pocahontas," followed by a ballet, and ending with the amusing *burletta*, "A Day after the Fair," originally written for George Holland, in which that gentleman reappears. 2. In the evening, "Sketches in India," with Mr. Blake, Mrs. Vernon and Holland

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

The Start from St. Louis—Progress of the Balloon Eastward—Landing Near Troy Yesterday).

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

The first grand experimental air voyage to the seaboard took place from Washington-square this evening, Professors WISE, LA MOUNTAIN and GAGER having made a successful ascension in the mammoth balloon "Atlantic." At 6:40 P. M. the inflation of the balloon was finished, having been witnessed by thousands of citizens, while the square outside of the inclosure was thronged with excited spectators, and the voyage was commenced. WILLIAM HYDE, reporter of the *Republican*, accompanied the aeronauts, but should his weight prove an obstruction to the passage of the balloon, he will be landed at a favorable point, and this course will be repeated, if necessary to the accomplishment of the end in view, until all the party excepting one, together with the boat, are landed, Mr. WISE being determined to reach the Atlantic coast, if such a thing is possible. A package containing letters, St. Louis papers and Western exchange papers was sent by the United States Express, which will be forwarded to their agent in New-York from whatever place the aeronauts alight. They are expected to reach some point on the seaboard between 9 and 12 o'clock tomorrow. Mr. BROOKS, manager of the St. Louis Museum, preceded the main party a few minutes in his balloon "Comet," designing to accompany the "Atlantic" a short distance, and to return in the morning. The weather was favorable, and the balloon took a direction towards Lake Erie, but when last seen was pursuing a course almost due east.

RETURN OF MR. BROOKS TO ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 2.

Mr. BROOKS, who preceded the grand balloon expedition last night, has just returned. He alighted a short distance east of Edwardville, Ill., at 7¾ o'clock. He attained the altitude of 12,000 feet, and traveled 25 miles.

PROGRESS OF THE BALLOON EASTWARD.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 2.

The balloon passed six miles north of Fort Wayne at 4 o'clock this morning. The small balloon was seen at the same time a considerable distance south. The large balloon passed Fremont at 7 and Sandusky at 7½ A. M. Its course was then due east. It is possible it took a northeasterly direction after passing Sandusky, as nothing has been heard from it on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, Saturday, July 2.

The aerial ship Atlantic passed here at 7 o'clock this morning. Its course was East by North. A paper was dropped from it, but it fell, unfortunately, into the Lake. Only three persons were visible. The name of the ship was distinctly seen.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 2.

The balloon passed Fairport, thirty miles east of this point, at 9:30 A.M., and was seen to nearly touch the water. It rose again and disappeared in a Northeasterly direction.

LANDING OF THE BALLOON NEAR TROY.

TROY, Sunday, July 3.

The balloon "Atlantic" landed near this city to-day.

POSTSCRIPT—PARTICULARS OF THE VOYAGE.

TROY, Sunday, July 3—P. M.

The Troy *Daily Whig* learns from Mr. GAGER, one of the passengers by the *Atlantic*, who arrived in Troy this morning, the following particulars:

Saturday, 1½ P. M., St. Louis time, were abreast of Rochester, over Lake Ontario, when the altitude was increased on account of the wind, which was blowing a perfect hurricane, unaccompanied by rain. The supply of gas was small, consequently the balloon did not reach the altitude above the storm. The vessel was immediately headed for shore.

When the storm was highest the vessel was only about 50 feet above the level of the Lake. We reached land in a few seconds in the town of Henderson, Jefferson County, with all hands on board. We landed in an edge of woods with the basket swinging to and fro, making rapid evolutions among the higher branches of the trees, the passengers clinging to the rigging.

The strength and general excellence of the arrangements of the balloon basket probably saved the party. The balloon was left in a high tree, swinging above the boat, and much damaged.

The whole distance traveled is 1,150 miles; we started at 6:40 P. M. on Friday from St. Louis, and landed at Henderson, Jefferson county, at 2:20, Saturday, P. M. Mr. LAMCUSTAIN remained in charge of the balloon. Mr. WISE, Mr. GAGER and Mr. HYDE will come on to the east.

A grand reception was given to the parties at the village of Adams, Jefferson County. Mr. GAGER will come on to Troy, Mr. WISE on to Albany, and Mr HYDE to New-York.

From Washington.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS—EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ON COMMERCE—COAL FOR THE NAVY ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The Post-office Department has made arrangements by which the mails hitherto conveyed by the steamship *Isabel* between Charleston, Savannah, Key West, and Havana, will hereafter be sent *via* Fernandina over the Florida Railroad and Key West to Havana and back. The contract with the proprietors of the *Isabel* expired on Thursday.

Lieutenant DRAKE has been ordered to the frigate *Congress*, and Lieutenant FAIRFAX to the steamer *Mystic*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

An official dispatch from Frankfort says that the destructive consequences of the war to commerce, industry and labor becomes daily more apparent; that a large number of the factories in Germany are closed, and that those in operation are principally on American account, and supplying war orders.

There were fourteen bidders for supplying anthracite coal for the Navy, and the offers ranged from $3 25 to $4 25 per ton. The contract was awarded to HORACE E. BROWNE, of Baltimore, for Black-Heath coal, 15,000 tons, or as much more if required, at the first-named price.

The Post-office Department has dispensed with the services of twelve express route agents, receiving each $1,000 per annum, on the line between New-York and Cincinnati; the baggage masters are to be allowed ten dollars per month each, for the delivery and receiving of the through mail.

The expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending with June, exclusive of trust funds and payments on account of the public debt, were $66 396,000.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

PYROTECHNIC ESTABLISHMENT BLOWN UP—NEW STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 3.

SAMUEL JACKSON'S pyrotechnic establishment on Tenth and Reed streets was entirely destroyed by the explosion of fireworks, this afternoon. Mr. BECK, who was employed in finishing fireworks for the Fourth, was burned to death. He was a young man, and had been recently married.

The self-propelling steam fire-engine built at LEE & LARNED'S Novelty Works, for the Southwark Hose Company, arrived last evening, having propelled itself over the turnpike road from Bristol, twenty miles, in two hours' actual running time. The highest speed attained was at the rate of eighteen miles per hour, while several steep hills were surmounted at the rate of ten miles per hour. The weight of the engine is 9,000 pounds, and that of its fuel, water, and nine men, 3,000 pounds.

The Constitutional Convention in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, July 2.

The Constitutional Convention assembles at Wyandotte on Tuesday next. The Republicans claim a majority of 12, but as the certificates will not be issued until the day of the Convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated. It is understood that in any event a Constitution will be framed prohibiting Slavery, and that an effort will be made to engraft a provision excluding negroes from the State; also, one prohibiting the incorporation of banks of issue; and that action will be taken in reference to the claims of the sufferers during the past troubles in the Territory. The proposition to annex Southern Nebraska to the State is to be considered and delegates from Nebraska will be present; the project is thus far favorably received.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

The New-Mexican mail of the 13th ult. reached Independence to night. The Democrats had nominated Mr. OTERO for reelection to Congress. An expedition was fitting out at Albuquerque to chastise the Navajo Indians.

Sickness on Board Sloop-of-War Savannah.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* was discharged from Quarantine yesterday afternoon, having no yellow fever on board, but 64 cases of intermittent fever and 14 of other diseases, none of them contagious. The ship is in perfect order, and in the sick Bay the air was as pure as in any well-regulated hospital. There has been no sickness of any importance among the officers. The ship will proceed to the Navy-yard today.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 2.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at daylight this (Saturday) morning.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 2.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 9:30 A. M. for Liverpool with 100 passengers. Wind light from Eastward—almost a calm.

Wreck of Brig Umpire.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 3.

Brig *Umpire*, from Boston, went ashore at Sparrow's Point on Saturday, and has nine feet of water in her hold.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE MEDALS.—The gold medals made by TIFFANY & Co., to the order of the Chamber of Commerce, to be presented to the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, H. B. M. ships *Gorgon*, *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, for the part they took in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, have been completed. There are nine of the first, and about fifty of the second-class. The large medal weighs five ounces, and is two and three-quarte inches in diameter, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. This medal, to be presented to those who were especially instrumental in the designing and fostering of the enterprise, bears upon its obverse face in ordinary bas relief, a representation of the globe supported by Columbia and Britannia, and surmounted by a delicately executed figure of Peace, whose extended arms are presenting to each national genius an olive crown. Columbia is an Indian girl, bearing a well filled quiver upon her back, on her head a feathery crowe—the diadem of an aborigina queel—in her left hand an olive branch, and in her right grasping the end of the cable, which after surrounding the globe, is held in a similar manner by Britannia. The genuis of Great Britain is a classical concepuon, leaning upon the globe, with her face turned towards her western sister. At the side of Columbia is placed an eagle, and at the side of Britannia a lion. Below the artist has sculptured the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, supported by the arms of the United States and Great Britain. Upon the reverse face of the medal is a represen tion of the joining of the cable in mid-ocean. The smaller medal weighs three ounces, and is two and a half inches in diameter. The obverse side bears—as in the larger medal—a globe, but in this instance the sphere is supported by figures of Science and Navigation, with the seal of the Chamber of Commerce below. The reverse side is identical with that on the larger medal. In the execution of this order Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., have produced specimens, which excel in finish and design, anything heretofore seen. The medals are to be distributed by Messrs. EDWARD HINCKEN, BENJ. J. FIELD, and AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.—Not withstanding it was very generally understood by the liquor-dealers throughout the City that the new General Superintendent of Police would make no special and extraordinary effort to enforce the Sunday laws until after the Committee of the Police Commissioners, who have the subject in charge, shall have reported upon it, there were but few places in which liquor was publicly exposed for sale yesterday. As a consequence, an unaccustomed and almost country Sabbath quiet pervaded the streets, broken in upon occasionally, however, by the explosion of pistols and fire-crackers. Of course, there was no difficulty in procuring liquor by those disposed to sneak into bar rooms by side doors, but evidently much precaution was adopted on the part of both the seller and buyer, and but few arrests of drunken and disorderly characters were made. Possibly the proximity of the "glorious" Fourth had its effect in decreasing the sale yesterday, and those who otherwise might have indulged their bibacious proclivities, held them in abeyance and saved their small change to give them free scope to day. We hope, however, this is but a supposition, and that the good order which has marked the past two Sabbaths may in future prevail. The lager-bier saloons in the Bowery were generally open, but did not seem to be overrun with custom. At No. 199 Bowery a large label, attached to the door, announced: "Positively no liquor sold on Sunday!" and a similar label bearing the same language, graced the door of No. 175, a few doors below. As lager, however, does not come into the German category of liquors, that beverage flowed freely in these same saloons to all who wanted it. The Fourth Ward Police arrested JAS. MCGINTY, barkeeper for PAT. RUSH, and PATRICK IVERS, of No. 35 Madison-street; PETER HOFF, No. 151 South-street; PATRICK HUGHES, No. 254 Front street, and NAT. R. BUNCE, No 208 Madison street, for publicly exposing liquor for sale, and Justice CONNOLLY held each to bail in the sum of $100 to answer.

DEATH OF PATRICK COSGROVE.—PATRICK COSGROVE, otherwise known as "Cockroach," died at No. 644 Water-street, on Saturday, from a stab in the left side of the chest, received in a fight on the 2d of January, at the Oregon House, in Fulton street, near Water. The evidence adduced yesterday, showed that Cosgrove, Woolly Mason, Pat. Duffy, Councilman McCarty, Barney Cole and John J. Cratty, met at the above-named house, when an altercation commenced, which ended in a fight, during which deceased was stabbed. The whole party were shortly after arrested by the Third Ward Police and locked up, but as no complaint was made by COSGROVE, they were discharged next morning. Suffering greatly from his wound, COSGROVE remained several weeks at the New-York Hospital, but left the institution only partially relieved. A relapse ensued, and though under constant medical care, he gradually wasted away until he was reduced to a mere skeleton. The miserable man, it is said, had no notion that his end was so near, and would not listen for a moment to the statement of his medical attendants that there was no hope of his recovery, and even evinced anger when his death was alluded to. He never could be induced to reveal the name of the individual who injured him, but often expressed his determination, upon his recovery, to take satisfaction in his own way. The name of deceased must have become familiar to every reader of the police reports of the daily papers for some years past, as he had become noto rious for his participation in political strifes and brawls, and his unscrupulous use of all the ruffian's weapons. He has often been arrested for his brutality. Only three witnesses testified at the inquest yesterday—Officer MEAD, WM. MOON, and JOHN J. CRATTY—neither of whom told who inflicted the fatal wound. The investigation was adjourned over to next Sunday afternoon, as some of the witnesses required are out of the City. COSGROVE was yesterday interred in Calvary Cemetery.

A LACK OF ESPRIT DU CORPS.—ELIZA HILDEBRAND—well known for her shop-lifting propensities—was a few days ago arrested for the alleged offence of stealing, on the 20th of last March, jewelry and clothing from the house of Mr. MOSES LOUDERBACK, No. 265 Houston-street. ELIZA, soon after the commission of the robbery, was besieged by several rogues, whose types are always to be found in the purlieus of the City Prison, representing themselves to unfortunate criminals and their friends as lawyers, with unlimited influence for procuring for those so fortunate to retain them an unconditional release—for a consideration duly given. These rogues, becoming cognizant of ELIZA'S offence, frightened her so much that she was induced to give them $500, and afterwards to flee to St. Louis. She lately returned thence and took up her abode at West Hoboken, where, at the instance of LOUDERBACK, she was arrested. The case of ELIZA and the Tombs lawyers shows that the old adage of "honor among thieves" is not always lived up to.

CASUALTIES.—ELLEN MCGUIRE, a servant girl at the Waverley House, Broadway, was fearfully burned by her clothes igniting from a range, near which she stood ironing....A German woman, named THERESA PHILLIPS, of No. 128 Willet-street, was bitten in the arm by a vicious horse owned by TIMOTHY DOLAN. The woman's wound was dressed at the Seventh Ward Station house, and DOLAN was fined, $1 for not taking better care of his unruly animal....ELIZABETH MARTIN, a girl 11 years of age, was overcome with the heat on Saturday afternoon, while riding in a Hudson-street stage. She was taken to her home in the Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street....Mrs. MARY ROSS, an aged lady, residing at No. 4 Horatio-street, was run over on Saturday afternoon, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, by a wagon of which PATRICK QUINN was driver, and PETER COOPER, Esq., the owner. The lady was seriously injured. She was taken to the Bellevue Hospital and the wagon driver was arrested and held for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

DROWNED IN A BATH.—MR. HENRY LORSCH of No. 29 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, was drowned yesterday while in Clayd's Hoboken Bath, foot o Fourth-street. It appears that Mr. LORSCH went into the bath at 12 o'clock at noon yesterday. A gentleman named HOLZE went into the bath about 12¾ o'clock, and saw the body of Mr. LORSCH floating in the water, with corks under his arms and head under water, and dead. The Coroner (CRANE) was summoned, and impanneled a jury, who rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a fit while in the water. He leaves a wife and six children; he was 63 years of age, and in affluent circumstances.

THE SAME STORY.—A Canadian named GEORGE MINCHELL, putting up at Lovejoy's Hotel, complained, yesterday, of GEORGE L. WARD, whom, he alleges, defrauded him of $35, by representing that he (WARD, was D. B. ALLEN, the son-in-law of Com. VANDERBILT) and agent of the steamship *Northern Light*, upon which vessel MINCHELL wished to go to California; WARD, upon this misrepresentation, induced MINCHELL to pay him $85 for a steerage passage ticket, the market value of which was but $50. MINCHELL, discovering that he had fallen among thieves, sought relief in law, and Justice CONNOLLY, to whom he appealed, held WARD in $1 000 bail to answer.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning a man was found in an insensible condition on the sidewalk in 16th st. near 9th-av., by Officer TUMMEY. He was taken to the 16th Ward Station-house, where he died in a very short time after admission. In his pockets were found two bottles partially filled with laudanum, and a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that an overdose of that drug had caused his death. The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age and is supposed to have been named JOHN LITTLEJOHN. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

BADLY BURNED.—JOHN O'CONNOR, a sailor be longing to the schooner *Kate*, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh street, North River, was severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp, which he was filling when it was lighted. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

CHILD DESERTION.—A woman stepped up to ELIZA GRADY, who was standing in Elm street, and requested her to hold an infant while she made some purchases in the corner bakery. ELIZA, in her simplicity and good nature, did as she was desired, but the mother never returned for her child, so it was sent to the Superintendent of the Out door Poor.

INCENDIARISM.—A fire broke out at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the feed store of BENJAMIN MILLER, on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street. A frame building adjoining, occupied by Mr. MILLER as a dwelling and grocery store were quickly enveloped in flames, and before the fire was put out the buildings were nearly destroyed. Total damage about $2,500. Insured for $1,000 on buildings in the Williamsburgh Insurance Company. Mr. MILLER had about $200 in money in a drawer of the grocery store, which was stolen. Fire Marshal BAKER caused the arrest of two boys named MICHAEL BRENNAN and HENRY DUFFY on suspicion of having caused the fire, and they were both committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

ACCIDENT TO THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.—The steamship *Star of the South*, Capt. LYONS, from Savannah (29th inst.) bound to New-York, broke her connecting shaft on Friday night last, but continued her course under sail. Saturday, July 2, she was struck by lightning, which shattered her foretopmast and foretopgallant mast, expending itself in the ice houses, doing considerable damage, and one of the crew was badly wounded. The passengers are all well, and the ship remains sound. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the *Catawba*, on her way from Havana, came up with the *Star of the South* twenty miles to the southwest of Sandy Hook, and at 3 P. M. she took her in tow and brought her safely into port.

CAPSIZED IN THE BAY.—During the squall of yesterday afternoon, a small schooner, apparently a pleasure-yacht, was capsized about a mile from Coney Island. Several men were seen upon the bottom o the vessel for some time after the accident, and undoubtedly escaped, as a sloop, a steamboat and a schooner successively visited the vessel. The name of the schooner and her destination could not be ascertained. It is supposed that all on board of the schooner were saved.

A MOTHER AND SON BADLY BURNED.—At 9½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the First District alarm was caused by a slight fire at No. 333 Third-avenue caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The occupants of the place, Mrs. TRACY and her son, were badly burned in attempting to put out the fire.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—WILLIAM J. CUMMINGS, well known as a City Reporter of the *Courier and Enquirer*, died on Saturday morning, from consumption. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A girl named MARGARET FITZSIMMONS, 19 years of age, was walking on the Harlem Railroad track on Saturday, when she was knocked down by the locomotive and had one of her legs severed. The engineer sounded the whistle, but the girl paid no attention to the warning. She was employed by Mr. THOS. COOPER, of West Farms.

Six Months' City Mortality.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1859.

Statement showing the total number of deaths from the 1st day of January, 1859, to the 25th day of June, 1859, giving the sex, age, color, Ward, &c.:

Men	2,081	Deaths produced by violent causes	330
Women	1,858		
Boys	3,495	Premature births and stillborns	955
Girls	2,710		
Public Institutions	1,208	Colored Persons	221

Total number of deceased persons....9,844
Total violence, stillborn and premature births..1,258
Total number deaths from disease....8,586

The following table shows the number of deaths in each Ward:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	229	XII	327
II	41	XIII	496
III	91	XIV	435
IV	356	XV	135
V	458	XVI	595
VI	392	XVII	739
VII	496	XVIII	473
VIII	527	XIX	663
IX	467	XX	642
X	385	XXI	513
XI	608	XXII	513
Total			9,844

Total number of deceased persons during the corresponding period 1858, 10,949—making a decrease of 1,105. DAN'L E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

Police Reports.

BURGLARIES.—A lad named Thos. McLaughlin was apprehended early on Sunday morning in the flour store of Mr. Billings Wheeler, No. 180 South-street, which he had forcibly entered....Andrew Williams, intent on having new clothes, last Saturday night entered the basement of Mrs. Caroline Crasson's house, No. 118 White-street, where he had packed up a quantity of valuable apparel. He was detected before he had gratified his wishes....A colored boy, named Geo. Mitchell, was arrested on a charge of entering Mr. Sam'l. J. Buck's dwelling No. 535 Broome-street, and stealing $22....These three burglars were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination....A peddler, named Wm. McMenomy, Peter Wright, a blacksmith, and Mathew Finnigan, cigar maker, were taken into custody yesterday, on a charge of having, on the night of the 1st inst., broken into the office of Mr. John H. Rapp, No. 263 Rivington-street, and taken away $40 50. They all acknowledged their guilt, and Justice BRENNAN committed them. Finnegan and McMenomy also confessed that on the night of the 30th ult., they had entered the store of Peter Mede, No. 36 Sheriff street, and stole articles worth about $11.

FIGHT IN THE FIRST WARD.—At an early hour last evening a number of men assembled in the saloon of William Burns, No. 7 Morris street, had a political dispute, and one of the party, named John Skehan, having made a remark which displeased the rest, he was beaten on the head with decanters, chairs, and with whatever came handiest. The result was he received two severe scalp wounds, and his face was beaten almost to a jelly. The alarm was given, and several First Ward policemen came up and arrested Cornelius Flynn, *alias* "Soldier Flynn," Edward Hogan, and John Cullen, *alias* "Moses," on suspicion of being the parties who assaulted Skehan. On their being taken to the Station-house, about 200 of their friends accompanied them, and threatened a rescue, but prompt action on the part of the police changed their purpose, and they ran away. Skehan lies in an insensible condition at the Hospital, and Dr. Shrady, who dressed his wounds, thinks they may prove fatal.

AN UNNATURAL PARENT.—A butcher at No. 41 Oak-street, named John A. Johnson, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with committing assaults, at various times, upon his daughter Margaret, aged 14. It was his habit to take her from home ostensibly to places of amusement, but really for the purpose of gratifying his wicked lusts. The child was threatened with death if she ever revealed what had occurred, and so she dared not tell her mother. The matter has thus gone on until a day or two since, when a neighbor accidentally saw enough to convince her of the father's guilt. The girl, when questioned by her mother, owned to the treatment she had received from her father, so he was arrested and committed to prison by Justice CONNOLLY to answer a criminal charge.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday Wilhelmina Gartmann was arrested in this City, on the complaint of her former employer, Mr. Peck, of New-Haven, whose house she is charged with robbing. The girl has been in this country about six months, and has lived with about half-a-dozen families in that brief time, from all of whom it is said she has stolen more or less. A card, which must have been left accidentally in her room at New-Haven, revealed her hiding-place, so she was arrested on Saturday and forwarded to New-Haven to pay the penalty of her misdeeds.

ARSON.—A young man named Theodore Seibolt, was arrested yesterday for intentionally setting fire to a wood-shed in the rear of his mother's residence, No. 205 Broome-street, and afterwards to a bedroom in the same house. Seibolt is supposed to be insane, as no motive can be assigned for his conduct. Justice BRENNAN committed him to await examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT CASE OF DOMICIL.—Before the Hon. R. C. BRAISARD, Surrogate.—*In the matter of Estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased.*—The argument in this case was closed on Friday—having been on for two days—from which we gather the following facts: Mr. MOORE, prior to October, 1855, resided in this city. At the time of his death he left real and personal estate valued at $300,000, all of which is devised to his children, subject to an annuity of $1,500 to his widow. He went to Florida in the Fall of 1855, and bought a plantation in Jacksonville, and continued to reside there up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1857. The question in issue is whether the deceased was domiciled in the State of New York or Florida. If domiciled in New-York his widow, under the laws of this State, is entitled to the annuity only; but if in Florida, she is entitled to one-third of the personal estate of her husband, under the laws of that State. The widow contends that the deceased had made Florida his home, while the guardian of the children and the executors contend that Mr. MOORE never abandoned his domicil in this State, as he had not intended to make Florida his permanent place of residence, but was compelled to leave this State, and was compelled to remain in Florida by reason of ill-health; and that by his residing in Florida, not from choice, but under compulsion and necessity, he had never lost his domicil in the State of New-York. This case has been before the Surrogate for about six months. A decision will be made at an early day. Mr. A. W. BRADFORD appeared as counsel for the widow; Mr. RODMAN B. DAWSON for the guardian of the children, and Mr. B. F. HUTCHINGS for the executors.

THIRD PRECINCT STATION.—The station-house in the Third Precinct, located on Court, near Butler-street, has recently undergone thorough repairs, and some alterations have been made in its interior arrangements, which give it an appearance of cleanliness and comfort. A tier of cells have been placed in the first story, where it is dry and well ventilated. The cells formerly used are in the cellar, and are damp, badly ventilated, and extremely unhealthy. The police-office has been enlarged papered and painted, and two comfortable rooms provided for the Captain and Sergeants, where they had none before. This is one of the most troublesome districts in the city. It embraces the long line of water front extending from Atlantic-street to Gowanus, where some of the worst persons congregate, and its location makes it a favorite resort for river thieves and desperadoes in general. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the District is kept in very good order under the management of Captain SHAUMAN, who is ably seconded by Sergeants SMITH, FUREY, HOLLIDAY and COMPSON.

CITY MORTALITY.—One hundred and six deaths is the sum total of all the deaths in this City of 250,000 inhabitants, for the week ending Saturday last, as appears from the report of Dr. BOYD, Health Officer. These are classified as follows: Men 31; women, 11; boys, 36; girls, 33. Males, 57; Females, 49 adults, 32; children, 74. Even in this meagre mortality, it will be seen that more than two thirds of those who died were children. Death in six cases was the result of accident; one died of old age; one from sun stroke; one from intemperance; one suicide; one small pox; one poison, swallowed accidentally by a child; and consumption is quite moderate in claiming only eight victims.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Late Friday night last Mrs. KERRIGAN, residing at No. 3 Van Brunt-street fell from an upper window in her residence to the street. She was picked up by Officer THOMPSON, of the Third Precinct, who caused her to be conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, but her injuries were of so severe a character that she died soon after her admission. Coroner HORTON held an inquest on Saturday, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

A NOVEL WAY TO ESCAPE ARREST.—A posse of the Third Precinct Police made a descent yesterday, upon a house of bad repute, on Bond, near Butler-street. Four girls, inmates of the house, managed to escape from the building and succeeded in making a safe retreat into a mission school near by, where they were allowed to remain undisturbed, the Police expecting a hope that the Superintendent of the school would succeed in reforming them. The keeper of the house, a notorious character, well-known as "Blossom," and one girl were arrested and committed to the cells for examination.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE.—On Thursday evening last a child named ROSANA QUINLAN, whose parents reside on Warren near Smith street, was scalded. The child died on Friday evening, and a physician, who had seen the child only once, gave a certificate, and the body was interred on Saturday. The attention of the Coroner was called to the fact yesterday, and he will proceed to investigate the case to-day.

CARGOES LANDED.—During the month of June 235 cargoes from foreign ports were landed in this city, viz: Sugar and molasses, 123; iron, 5; wood and lumber, 18; naval stores, 38; coal, 8; hides, wool and hair, 22; salt, 7; guano, 5; dye-wood, 5; palm oil and ivory 2; assorted cargoes, 6.

THE WATER BOARD.—The Water Commissioners on Saturday appointed WM. B. LEWIS, Ex-Comptroller, and DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, Ex-City Auditor, Water Commissioners, which made the permanent Water Board complete.

ITEMS.—The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock on Saturday night proceeded from the house of J. WATSON, on Schenck-street, near De Kalb avenue. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the premises....An attempt was made, on Friday night last, to burn the building occupied by Prof. GRANT, calcium-light and fireworks manufacturer, on the corner of Graham-avenue and Devoe-street. A boy communicated fire to some combustible materials under an adjoining stable; but, fortunately, the act was witnessed by a resident in the vicinity, who reached the spot in season to extinguish the fire, but not to arrest the boy....RICHARD DWYER, 5 years old, accidentally fell into the water at the foot of Hudson-st., Friday night, and was drowned....Franklin Engine Company No. 3 started for New-Haven on Saturday, to take part in the Firemen's parade in that city today. The company numbered same 75 men, and was accompanied by Stewart's Band....A woman named SAVAGE, who had been sent to the Penitentiary for 90 days, a few days before, was on Saturday brought before Judge CULVER, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and her discharge called for, on the ground that the commitment did not state in what manner she was found guilty. The Judge was compelled to grant the motion, and the prisoner was discharged. It is stated that many of the commitments in this city are made out in the same loose manner....The Ryerson-street arson case, will be examined into before Justice MORSHOUSER on Tuesday next....The body of a sailor, who fell into the river a few days ago, was found near Ford's Dock yesterday.

THE WEBSTER STATUE—LETTER FROM MR EVERETT.—A meeting of the "Committee of One Hundred," on the Webster memorial, was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Saturday. Mr. FELTON said that he regretted Mr. EVERETT could not be present, as Mrs. EVERETT was lying at the point o death. Mr. FELTON called on Mr. EVERETT, and received from him a paper, which he read. In this letter Mr. EVERETT says:

It is said to the friends of the statue, "You complain that it has suffered by being judged of in an unfavorable light; why do you not now consent to place it in a better light?" Undoubtedly we complain of the unfriendly haste with which—notoriously placed in a very unfavorable situation—it was severely judged and harshly censured, and its rejection (as I have shown) determined on; but this just complaint furnishes no ground why it should be submitted to the new indignity of a trial exhibition, before judges and jurors who have already condemned it, and proposed measures for obtaining a new statue.

I meant to have exhibited to the meeting engravings of PEALE'S Washington, painted in 1770, and of HOUDON'S statue, modeled in 1785, to show the entire change of attitude, air and manner, which took place in that case in fifteen years—the portrait having been painted when WASHINGTON had reached the age of thirty-eight. I have not been able to procure the engravings, but that of PEALE'S Washington may be found in the first volume of SPARKS' edition of his writings, and a copy of HOUDON'S Statue is in the vestibule of the Athenæum.

I do not deny that I have felt very keenly in reference to the course pursued on this occasion. The situation of our ingenious countrymen abroad, engaged in cultivating the arts, has many drawbacks; it is at best a voluntary exile. The kindest reception of their works at home is but a partial compensation for being compelled to live and bring up their families among strangers. But if, instead of a kind reception, their works are to be subjected to treatment wholly unknown to the usages of art, and received with sarcasm and ridicule, on grounds that prove nothing but difference of taste on the part of different beholders, they and their friends have, in my opinion, just cause to complain of cruelty and oppression.

In a letter, not addressed to me, from Mr. POWERS, dated April 9, after enumerating some very just causes of complaint, he says: "I am tired of this warfare against injustice. Can you blame me? Warm and noble-hearted friends have done much for me.... and when, as the sun sets, I stand upon my terrace and see the warm glowing clouds in the west, where my eyes naturally turn, I think of you all, and that I still have a home and honor in my own country. I long to be there and at your side.

When I do this, I also think of the ways and means, and how I shall accomplish so desirable an end as to go back and enjoy once more the blessed privilege of an American citizen. It always was so, and ever will be I suppose—the leaders receive the shock—perform the toil—open the way; the followers sow the seed and reap the harvest. GREENOUGH, CRAWFORD and myself took up on ourselves this task. I alone remain of the three—the last pioneer of American sculpture abroad; and what is my reward?

The Government has whittled down the only commission of consequence it ever gave me to proportions less than a private commission, while it has been lavish to those nearer home; and I see all my risk, all my enterprise forgotten, and receive only abuse and sarcasm, expressed in terms calculated to penetrate deepest into my old heart, which never experienced a throb against my country."

Make such use as you please of the foregoing suggestions, and believe me sincerely your friend,

EDWARD EVERETT.

P. S—You will oblige me by voting for me by proxy, as you vote yourself.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Free Press*, of July 1, says: "An atrocious murder was committed at about 8 o'clock night before last in the township of Nankin, 14 miles from this city. A man named FULTON, a farmer residing in that vicinity, killed his little daughter, three years old, with a gun aimed at his wife, whom he intended to murder. The details of the crime are absolutely sickening, although the whole story is not known as yet. The main facts are as follows: Night before last, while the family were seated at the table, accompanied by a man named MATHEW, an altercation arose between FULTON and his wife, provoked by her refusal to come to town with him and his companion the next morning. Her excuse was that she would not be seen in the company of such persons, both being intoxicated. The quarrel was continued for some length of time, when FULTON exclaimed that he would fix her, and got up from the table and went for his gun. Returning with it, he pointed it at her, and pulled the trigger. Immediately at the moment of his taking aim she dodged back, and the charge of shot passed by her, striking a little girl who sat next to her in the head, tearing off the upper portion of the skull, and scattering her brains in all directions. The fiend then clubbed the gun, and commenced to beat his wife on the head, continuing to do so until the gun was broken to pieces. The man who was present made no effort to prevent him from perpetrating the crime, but left the house and went to that of a neighbor. FULTON was evidently determined to add the murder of his wife to that of the child, and was only prevented by the want of means. MATHEW went to the house of Mr. BAYLEY, which was three-quarters of a mile away, and returned with him. They met FULTON coming away from the house, and got him to return with them. The house was a scene of blood and desolation—the child lying on the floor weltering in its gore, the mother being disabled by the blows of the monster who had attempted her life. The little one lived two or three hours after being shot. FULTON did not deny the act, but said he meant to kill his wife.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—We are requested to state that on and after the 1st of July inst., the postage upon letters, *transmitted in the British mail to England*, between the United States and Portugal Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, and all the other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, is reduced as follows—prepayment of the postage being obligatory: For a single letter not exceeding ½ oz., 29 cents; for a letter over ½ oz., but not exceeding ½ oz., 37 cents; for a letter over ½ oz., but not exceeding ¾ oz., 66 cents; for a letter over ¾ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 74 cents. And so on, adding 8 cents for every additional quarter-ounce or fraction thereof; and also 21 cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; which rates are *in full* of the postage to destination.—*Constitution.*

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 367, July 2, 1859.

6, 32, 18, 52, 65, 64, 66, 72, 60, 62, 51, 35, 8.

Class No. 363, July 2, 1859.

55, 9, 38, 31, 71, 22, 24, 47, 8, 42, 1, 20, 49, 29.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 365, July 2, 1859.

75, 38, 21, 28, 7, 19, 27, 25, 36, 8, 74, 48, 37, 64.

Extra Class, No. 366, July 2, 1859.

67, 39, 42, 1, 66, 5, 6, 55, 60, 51, 56, 46.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines,
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF L. A. MILLANDON, LATE OF PARIS, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8 1859 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 bonds Cleveland and Toledo income	1864	$3,000
200 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each	1860	42,000
Ohio Six per cent stock	1870	3 000
Ohio Six per cent stock	1870	45 000
New-York City Water stock, 5 per cent	1860	2,500
New-York City Water stock, 5 per cent	1887	2,500
New-York City Fire indemnity, 6 per cent	1868	2 000
United States 6 per cent	1867	6,000
New-York State 6 per cent	1860	6 9
New York State 5 per cent	1860	3,500
New-York State 6 per cent. (interest half-yearly Schenectady and Troy)	1867	10.000
New York Central 6 per cent. bonds	1883	10,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds, 7 per cent (interest payable Aug. 1)	1881	5,000
Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1870	12,000
Chemical Bank stock, 50 shares, $100 each		
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1896	13.000
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 5 per cent	1891	8 000
Brooklyn City Temporary, 6 per cent	1872	3.000

Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. Q. JONES,
A. S. GIFFORD, } Executors.

Also, for account of whom it may concern:

About $75,000 New-York City 6s, Central Park loan, due July 1, interest payable quarterly.

C. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAS FIXTURES.—C. M. CRISTALER, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock, at No. 822 Broadway, corner 21st-st, the entire and valuable stock contained in said store, comprising about 150 to 200 single, double, four, six, and eight light chandeliers; pendants and brackets valued from $3 to $40 each; a large lot of articles appertaining to the business, together with a gas generator, horse, wagon, iron safe, store fixtures, &c., &c.; also,

ON THURSDAY,

oils, crockery, bronzes, statuary, and glass ware, comprising dinner and tea sets; large lot of crockery ware, and cut glass ware; bronze and gilt statuary, and fancy ornaments, and various other articles in the line too numerous to mention. By order of

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE, Lustre and other jugs, China figures, just from ship. TUESDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st, a large and choice stock, in lots to suit City and country retailers. Sale positive, for cash.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY WOULD LIKE to sell at auction the furniture of a two-story house, consisting of rosewood carved piano forte, with pearl keys, and inlaid with pearl; also, suites of furniture in satin brocade and hair-cloth; also, bedroom furniture. If applied to immediately, at No. 86 West 13th st., would be sold at a sacrifice.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth-filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 5th and 6th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th-av., from 59th st. to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 200 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32,000 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 5th-av., from near 59th st. to 66th-st., extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed. Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but great is the impediment and difficulty in keeping the streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance of all classes and callings in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

(A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.)

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The out standing business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Banking House.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-York.
ROBERT WINTHROP, }
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD R. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS R MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.

LOUIS P. MENGER,
EDWARD R. FISHER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., at the same place, No. 12 Dey-st, in this City.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Richard Mearce and John Anderson, under the name and style of Mearce & Anderson, dissolved by limitation. All just claims against the late firm will be paid by John Anderson, and any moneys due must be paid to him. The business will be continued as usual by JOHN ANDERSON & CO., at 335 Broadway.

JULY 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The public are hereby cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me.

JAMES ROWE, town of Ossining, Westchester County, Sing Sing post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXIV., FOR JULY, 1859.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I. The Life and Poems of Michael Angelo.
II. Judicial Ordeals.
III. British Strictures on Republican Institutions.
IV. Life of Lord Cornwallis.
V. Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease.
VI. Cotemporary French Literature.
VII. Chief-Justice Parsons.
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THE TRUE AND THE FALSE.
Four Idyls of the King.
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ALFRED TENNYSON,
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One handsome 16mo. volume.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Fayne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 feet in depth, with a substantial brick building 60 x 100 feet, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery, and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 81 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 84 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. A productive property, leased at a rent of $3 000 per year, payable monthly. Terms easy, or part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., of E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Ins. Co., 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st., house 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of

CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON (known as Brookside Cottage) for sale low. $4,500 will buy 80 acres of land, on which there is a large modern-built cottage, containing 12 rooms, in a picturesque portion of the Highlands, two miles from railroad depot and steamboat landing at Cold Spring. One-half is wood, the other in tillable land; a very desirable place for a Summer residence, or would be an excellent place for person wishing to engage in the cultivation of fruit and being well stocked with thrifty fruit trees just coming into bearing. Possession given in August if desired. Also, 22 acres adjoining, equally divided into tillable and wood land, on which there is a fine building site surrounded by evergreen and forest trees, commanding a partial view of Cold Spring village and West Point. Can be had with the above if desired. For particulars, address BROOKSIDE, Box No. 104 Post-office, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thos. Hunt*, 3½ P. M. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of C. S. GATCHELL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms. by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY CONvenient cottage at Morrisania, N. Y., containing seven rooms and a good dry cellar, a large garden, about a quarter of an acre, in excellent condition, and well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also, an excellent well and cistern water. Terms, one-third of the purchase in cash, balance bond and mortgage. The premises are five minutes' walk from depot, and can be inspected by calling at the house on Fulton-av., above 7th-st.; or the owner, Mr. HARFORD, can be seen daily at the *Home Journal* Office, 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; pleasure front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO. or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat of about 1 acre with a fine mansion 38x38, containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, furnace range, &c. Location desirable, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees; 15 minutes' walk from landing. For sale or exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high ground, fine water, and 8 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. For particulars apply at No. 88 William-st. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—40 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.

EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY AND FARM, SITuated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. The farm consists of about 22 acres; grist-mill and sawmill; two dwelling-houses, one of which is occupied as a store; barn, hovel and other buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of R. A. TOOKER, Cashier Artizans' Bank; or J. J. COLES, on the premises; or W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 33 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the town-ship of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 376 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. J. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF TWENTY TO fifty acres, within forty miles of New-York. Owners will find a ready sale for one that suits. Apply to E. G. LOCK, No. 20 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences, between 31 and 7th avs., not above 45th st., and in a good neighborhood. Advertisers desire immediate possession, have no children, and will give undoubted references. Address L. B & CO., Box No 723 Post-office. No notice taken of answers unless rent is stated.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE THIRD general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, July 14, for business, at 4 P. M. Dinner at 5, precisely. Dinner list, at the Secretary's office, No. 5 Pine-st., and will close on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12. Business—election of members, annual cruise of squadron, &c., &c.

H. MORTON, Secretary, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 760 feet on the East River, between North 11th-st. and North 13th sts. Brooklyn, lately occupied by R. S. WELLS & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 16th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th sts., has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BUILDING to lease, whole or in part, No. 100 Broadway; magnificent show window, with marble floors, all complete. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. H. BLISS, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains to let for the season, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 154 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGES. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUKE TRAPHAGEN, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, LEVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex Consul.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter S. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. W. Ashhurst,	Jno. Taylor Everton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Santa,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Gwyer,
Elijh. Bootman,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett	Jos B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Chas. H. Hunt,	Alfred Barnore,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
John O. More,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 11, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY F. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counsellor-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY,

my9-law10w*M Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the office of CHURCH, JOHNSON & CO., No. 37 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 25-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-1aw6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. TEBEAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 123 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of January, 1859.

jy9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORWICH & WORCESTER R. CO.,
NORWICH, June 30, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will receive sealed proposals until WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale to it of Bonds of the Company due 1st January, 1860, and 1st August, 1860, stating the number of Bonds, and of which kind, and the terms on which they will be sold. Proposals to be addressed to AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, President of the Company, at Norwich, indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company Bonds."

AUGUSTUS BREWSTER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Committee.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st

MEDICAL.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere,
Everywhere,
Everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!!
CHOLERA!!!
REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE!!!

Fince the "Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine" have carried off all the sick and cholera patients from Staten Island, and since there NOW EXISTS NO QUARANTINE for Yellow Fever, &c., the citizens of New-York and vicinity must rely solely on the use of GREAT PREVENTIVE REMEDIES such as Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters, to be had of STEINFELD,
No. 70 Nassau st.
Sole Agent for United States.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this city, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Gonorrhœa, &c. &c. &c. at No. 81 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents

We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known, but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Raves our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviat s this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Frankfort-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York.
N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
No. 5 Water-st., Boston.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S WONDERFUL DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison ous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portra ing every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES ABOUT TO BE MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARNOSTY'S PARIS AND LONDON NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 39th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; Infection in marriage; Diseases; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pilot, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public and the remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY approved by the New-York academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state.

E. QUERU, No. 135 4th av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 635 and 863 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALE.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Married Female's Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain: it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 231 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st. (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.

One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.

Both in good condition fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTON SEED OIL MILL,
LINSEED OIL MILL,
COTTON SEED HULLER.

A Patent for the application of steam making oils; a Patented Hot Air Blower, for cooking and drying, avoiding the danger of fire. These are all important improvements. Patented by William Wilber. For particular information apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. 303 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A CUTLER AND GRINDING ESTABlishment, with four-horse engine and six-horse boiler, one forge and all the other machinery tools and fixtures, with the good will of the trade which is of eight years standing; three men are employed at present, and the business can be increased to advantage. The proprietor wishes to retire on account of age. A. HAUBH, No. 2 Mechanic's Block, Union-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount, to enable the advertiser to fill his orders and extend his business. None but an active, business man need apply. To such this is a good chance to enter into a profitable business. Address, with real name, M. J., *Times* Office.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 27th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 6 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:40 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 9:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 9:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4 10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.

A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUAT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW

and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Crowell, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COBLES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Athause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly ascribed the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the Iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COOPELAND,
No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

SHIPPING.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.
BAGGAGE AGENCY OFFICE, CANNING-PLACE,
LIVERPOOL.

Mr. HENRY L. SHERLOCK, Baggage Agent, (Specially approved by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs) respectfully offers his services to passengers, and especially to families on arriving at, or embarking from this port namely: To meet the steamer—superintend the requisite examination by customs officials—assessing and paying all duties chargeable on the clearing of baggage, and making all necessary arrangements attendant on arrival.

References permitted to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New York; J. S. Morgan, Esq., (of the firm of Geo. Peabody & Co.,) London.

ARRIVING.—If requested by previous mail, H. L. S. will engage rooms, meet the steamer, and relieve parties from all trouble.

EXTRA BAGGAGE.—The railway companies only allow 100 pounds of baggage for each first class passenger. All over that weight may be sent by luggage train at a greatly reduced rate from the extra charge on passenger train.

Extra baggage can also be forwarded direct to Paris by steamer sailing from this port every Monday; or it can be stored here till required.

RETURNING—*Passages Engaged*.—Purchases made on the Continent, and extra baggage may be forwarded direct to H. L. S. from the seaport to be retained or shipped in London, according to orders.

Baggage not wanted on the outward passage may be forwarded direct from London or elsewhere to H. L. S. by goods train, so as to arrive here at least two days previous to embarking.

HOTELS, &c.

Every information afforded as to routes, hotels, private apartments, &c.

Articles for private use purchased and shipped out.

CHARGES.

Attendances on arriving and embarking—£2 2s., and upwards, according to trouble.

Arriving only—£1 1s., and upwards.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $68; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL,
THE ARK,
HENRY WILSON, Commander,
Loading at Pier No 8 East River,
will be full in four or five days.

The bulk of 200 tons light and medium freight may be engaged on early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No. 14 foot of Wall-st., New York.
For freight or passage, inquire on board,
WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	65

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves B. ston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR PASSAGE MONEY IN IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Bellew, Commander.
KENSETT, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above Steamers every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage, $15 | Deck passage, $6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BARRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	30 00	To Augusta, Ga.	18 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	25 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	35 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on Saturday, July 9.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala. $28; Atlanta Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $26; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 6th July. A steam tender will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail 20th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILE, Jno. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $28; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $22; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming,

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, Dentist inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 635 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE have the honor to submit the following to the public:

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the NATIONAL STANDARD TO BE DISPLAYED from the BATTERY, and the MORNING SALUTE to be fired at Sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier General Yates will direct a NATIONAL SALUTE to be fired from the BATTERY at Noon by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

THE FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK MILIT

A Free Fight in Boston—The "Benicia Boy" Assaulted.

From the Boston Post, July 2.

The patrons of the manly art of self-defence assembled in considerable numbers at the National Theatre, last evening, *vi et* and for the benefit of JEMMY MASSEY, an English Boxer of the science, recently arrived in this city. Australian KELLY, Woods and John C HEENAN, the "Benicia Boy," were advertised to appear, and the latter was further announced as the "Master of Ceremonies." When, however, the curtain rose on "Tom and Jerry," the play in which the sparring was to be introduced, Mr. HEENAN was visible only as a spectator, in a side box. Several matches with the gloves took place, when the audience became impatient, and commenced calling for HEENAN and Woods. The "Master of Ceremonies" deprecated the displeasure of the audience, and begged them to be satisfied, which they obstreperously refused to be. JEMMY MASSEY then came forward, and was warmly received. The acting "Master" stated that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Mr. KELLY, promising to be present on the following evening. Cries of "Where's Woods?" "Where's HEENAN?" were answered by the assurance of the beneficiary that they were "here." Mr. Taylor then came forward, and said—"This is a pretty way to receive JEMMY MASSEY; he's a good old man;" but the audience was not to be hushed until the good old man entered into a few scientific rounds with the "Master." The curtain fell, and the audience seemed to be quietly dispersing, when the Benicia Boy sprang before the footlights, hat in hand, and announced his readiness to spar, with a promise to appear on Tuesday next. None of the audience volunteering to engage HEENAN, he returned to his door. Woods then appeared before the curtain, and refused to spar, but also promised to appear on Tuesday. HEENAN then started for the door, the audience crowding around him and hooting. Some little delay occurred in the lobby, but HEENAN passed out and proceeded up the middle of Portland-street, followed closely by the mob—those around him probably numbering over one hundred persons. When he had gone about a hundred feet he was attacked by a large number of the crowd, headed, as it is alleged, by such worthies as BARNEY FORD, and a man named HUTCHINSON, but we have only the authority of "general report" for the latter assertion. There was great excitement. HEENAN, when thus struck for the first time, fought for about a minute, dealing right and left handers about him in a truly terrific manner. He then turned back and ran towards the theatre, but just as he reached the crossing at Ives-street he was struck by a "billy" or slung-shot (probably the former) and running two or three steps further he fell, and with great force. But he instantly sprang to his feet and ran about twenty feet further, when he again fell and the mob again encircled him. His friends, however, who before had been unable to render him any assistance, managed in the confusion that very naturally ensued, to hustle him into a hack that was fortunately standing in the vicinity, and the wounded and bleeding "champion" was conveyed to the apothecary store of A. B. WILBUR, No. 106 Court-street. The carriage was apparently followed by only those friendly to HEENAN, but there gathered around the store an immense multitude of excited individuals. Dr. J. S. JONES was called, but before his arrival other physicians had reached the spot, and the wounds of HEENAN were dressed. It was found that there were three distinct gashes upon the scalp of the injured man, and each extended to the skull, although in neither instance was the skull fractured. The injuries were declared to be severe, but by no means dangerous. HEENAN was quite sick and bled profusely, but said all his sufferings he was perfectly self-composed, and found opportunity for the remark that "if his enemies wished to play club loo with him, he desired a full hand himself." Having received all the medical attention that the circumstances of his case demanded, the Benicia Boy was returned to the hack and conveyed by his friends, who swarmed inside, upon the box and at the rear, to some place or other where his condition would receive the most acceptable and satisfactory treatment.

Much sympathy was expressed for HEENAN, and this was considerably enhanced by the courageous manner in which he met the assault of an infuriated mob and by the generous spirit he seemed to exhibit when subsequently alluding to the matter. The reason he was understood to have assigned for not taking part in the exhibition was that he desired to spar with no one but Australian KELLY, and in connection with that artist he promised to "strike out" to the entire satisfaction of all on Tuesday evening next. But there is a strong Morrissey faction in this city, and to them, whether justly or unjustly, is attributed the dastardly assault. We know not that cert-in parties named above had any connection with the affair, and we hope that for their own credit they had not. HEENAN was unarmed.

American Vessels and the War in Europe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 1, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries on the subject, I have to state that the following views have been promulgated by the Treasury Department in General Regulations and its correspondence, viz:

Foreign-built Vessels Wholly Owned by Citizens of the United States.—On questions submitted to this Department as to what documents can be issued, under the laws of the United States, to foreign built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased and wholly owned by belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, for foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrollment, license or other marine document prescribed by the laws of the United States can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced, to protect their rights if molested or questioned, the Collector of Customs, though forbidden by law to grant any maritime document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect, certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

These facts thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

In all cases, therefore, where the evidences of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to a Collector of the Customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory, and purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original with a certificate indorsed thereon in the following form, to wit:

I, ——— Collector of Customs for the port of ———, in the State of ———, in the United States of America, do hereby certify that the within bill of sale, bearing date of ———, of the ——— (here describe the vessel, her tonnage, denomination, name, &c.) sold and transferred by ——— to ———, is in form and substance valid and effective in law, and has been duly recorded in my office; and that the said ——— (naming the owners) are citizens of the United States. day of ———

As witness my hand and seal this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord 185-. ——— (L. S.)

A letter of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June 23, 1859, addressed to me, expresses the following views:

As to the character of officers and crews of vessels not entitled to marine papers, I have to state that there is no law which requires such vessels to be commanded or navigated by citizens of the United States in whole or in part.

The suggestion is however made that the owners of such vessels would do well to assimilate their vessels as far as practicable to registered vessels of the United States. No possible harm could result from it, whilst it may have the effect of giving force to the *bona fide* character of the purchase.

In reply to applications from Collectors to be advised whether they should issue an official certificate that merchandise shipped to a foreign destination belongs to citizens of the United States, I have to state that such a certificate not being prescribed by any law of the United States, or by treaty, the Department has no power to direct or authorize its issue.

Should the title to the merchandise be called in question, the owner must rely for its vindication upon the legal evidence of ownership in such property.

He, of course, is at liberty to send with his goods any documentary evidence of title or citizenship that he may deem necessary to protect his rights.

But this is a matter left by law to the owners or shippers themselves, with which the Government cannot interfere.

As to the protection that will be afforded to unregistered vessels, the *bona fide* property of citizens of the United States, during the existing war in Europe, I have to state that the action of the Government must necessarily depend upon the circumstance of each case as it occurs, and as the facts are so varied in character in cases of this nature, no opinion on that subject can be expressed in advance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Forcible Rescue of a Slave.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 1.

A lawless proceeding took place at the dock on the arrival of the *North Star* from Lake Superior, yesterday afternoon, resulting in the forcible abduction, by a lot of negroes, of a young mulatto girl, who, in company with her sister, was traveling with their mistress, a southern lady. The fact of their presence was first made known by some negroes on board the boat at the moment of her arrival at the dock, and, in a short time, a gang of twenty or thirty had collected, who rushed on board the boat and took possession of the cabin, where the girls were sitting in company with their mistress for protection. The girls, who are aged thirteen and seventeen, refused to go with the intruders, and appealed to their mistress for protection. She told them they were at liberty to go if they chose, and inquired of the negroes if they had any means of securing them a support. Of course no satisfactory answer could be given to this, but the girls were informed that they must go. They refused, and the eldest ran into a state-room and locked herself in. The other attempted to follow, but was caught and dragged down stairs and fairly passed off the boat, followed by the whole gang. The ferry boat *Undine* lay close alongside, and the crowd rushed on board of her, the captain immediately casting off and running across the river. They took her to Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, and stowed her away in some negro hut, where she now remains. In the meantime, a messenger was dispatched for an official of some sort to arrest the lady. By a recent act of the Michigan Legislature, any person bringing a slave within the limits of the State commits a criminal offence, punishable by ten years' imprisonment in State Prison. The lady was consequently liable. Fortunately for her the boat left the dock before any such advantage could be taken of her helpless position, and proceeded on her way to Cleveland. The lady is a resident of Winchester, Ky., near Louisville, and gave her name as Mrs. MOORE. She has been spending the Summer at Superior City, and is now on a visit to Cincinnati. Her husband is still at Superior, his wife traveling alone with the two servants, who were kept merely as personal attendants.

The Awful Allanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, you declare war against the Allanthus. Thousands and tens of thousands of New-York citizens will thank you for it. Do keep it up till the infernal, stinking, poisonous thing is extirpated, root and branch. New-York is wicked. It has sins innumerable to answer or atone for, but if there *are* such things as earthly penalties for such sins, New-York is paying them slowly and *surely* by the odorous vileness of that foul Allanthus. But what makes it worse, it falleth on the just and unjust. I don't know as *that can* be literally true of this burgh. Some think the former class extinct. If not, a few more years of the Allanthus will do the job for both classes. How does that "overgrown weed" come to be planted from year to year, still in the very face of its vileness and unhealthiness. Mainly, doubtless, as many of our "improvements" (?) are made—by "builders," anxious to have a fast shade to aid in selling the "model houses" with which up town blocks are fast being filled—houses whose infirmities will scarcely allow them to tarry with us one generation. And how about the Central Park? Is *that* to be adorned by the deadly Allanthus? Better send for the Upas at once, and between the two we should have a delicious time! Put them together. They *might* play the Kilkenny cat game by "rubbing out" each other. As it is now, New-York has no chance. The fight is all on one side. That fragrant stranger, the Allanthus, is too *strong* for any enemy. It has slain its thousands, and is still fresh. SUFFERER.

JUNE 30, 1859.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar style and character of the stock we are now offering of SUMMER CLOTHING.

Together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics, we have this season manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in SEERSUCKER MIXT, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF.
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
DINNER,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.
No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.
It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]
FOURTH OF JULY.—Go to Barnum's Museum. Coolest place in New-York. Delightful performances every hour all day and evening. The Happy Family, the grand Aquaria; all the seven saloons full of curiosities—dances and dramas—songs and farces—music and mirth. Everything chaste and pleasing. Twenty-five cents for all.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

MONDAY, July 4—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 2, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 25:

Increase in Loans	$660 324
Increase in Specie	731,781
Increase in Circulation	149,747
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	939,496

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 3, 1858.	July 2, 1859.	June 25, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508 657	$68,508,657
Loans	119 812,407	122,404.773	121,744 449
Specie	33,630,232	22,491 665	21,759 881
Circulation	7.458,090	8 365 790	8 216.043
Gross Deposits	106.803.210	98,920,312	96,383,393
Exchanged	17.267 927	20,757 701	19,160,278
Undrawn	89,535 283	78,132 611	77.193,115
In Sub-Treasury	5,819,988	4,296,710	5,493,275

The Bank Statement of the week was made up one day in anticipation of the usual time on account of the national holiday occurring on Monday. It is not wholly complete—the returns from the Tradesmen's and Butchers' Banks not yet rendered—but sufficiently near for reference. There is a general increase in the movement. The Specie averages have not quite run as well as the heavy receipts from California early in the week indicated. The gain (counting two of the Banks as last week) is $731,784. The export of the week took place on Friday and Saturday, viz.: By the Hamburg steamer, $100,000, by the *Ocean Queen*, $1,026,000, and by the *Kangaroo*, $760,000, together $1,886,000; of which $1,450,000 came out of the Sub-Treasury the same days, viz.: $848,000 net disbursement on Friday, July 1, and $602,000 net disbursement on Saturday, July 2. The Discount line goes up $660,000, the increase, however, being quite partial among the Banks, as $470,000 of the whole sum added is on the Banks of Commerce, America and Shoe and Leather.

The past week was a broken one on the Stock Exchange, there being no session after Friday morning, and the approach of the Holiday was also felt to some extent on general trade. A Bank and at the Government office, on the other hand, there was a busy time on Friday and Saturday in paying out the July Dividends, and the Bankers in the European Exchanges were also actively employed in collecting and remitting these Dividends. In the Money Market there was some temporary disturbance of Loans on demand on Thursday and Friday, but on Saturday the supply of means to the Stock Brokers was again quite free, and the Discount Brokers report an improved inquiry for prime mercantile paper, at 7@8 ₱ cent. for 4@6 months' dates, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for 30@90 days. A parcel of choice 60-day acceptances was placed at Bank at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods lable in our last paper, amount to $6,886,011 as against $2,653,777 for the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce $1,210,404, against $2,097,274 same week last year. These returns close up the fiscal year 1859, at the port of New-York, and we expect to be able in a few days to present our usual Custom-house summary by months.

The wholesale grocery firms of BURGER & HURLBUT, in Cortlandt-street, and JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, in Water-street, have been consolidated under the style of BURGER, HURLBUT & LIVINGSTON, at No. 51 Cortlandt-street.

The attention of American travelers bound to or from Europe, is directed to the card of Mr. SHERLOCK, Baggage-agent in Liverpool, whose reference in this country is to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & BROTHERS say that Land Warrants are quite steady at the following quotations, the supply being fully equal to the demand:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	76	80
160 acres, per acre	84	88

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 2	LOANS. June 25.	SPECIE. July 2.	SPECIE. June 25.
Bk. of New York	4,201 023	4,286 906	882 623	860 [illegible]
Manhattan Co	4 674,887	4 604,588	921,247	598,881
Merchants' Bank	5 172,172	5,057 797	1,456,320	1 [illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	3,695,611	3,834,477	657 401	590,060
Union Bank	2,809,407	2,783,732	570,591	568,014
Bk. of America	5 996,305	5 879,347	1,871,882	1,847 070
Phenix Bank	3,022 677	2,999 787	389 589	421,812
City Bank	2,116 179	2,041,680	367,811	363,193
Tradesmen's Bank	1,276,937	1,276 937	205,176	205,176
Fulton Bank	2,018 084	1,961 431	392 735	401 541
Chemical Bank	1,924 835	1,942,995	730,420	802,395
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,972 781	2,010,034	199 515	193 43
National Bank	2,163,254	2,169,736	198,916	204,635
Butc. & Drov. Bk	1,784,592	1,784,592	231,249	231,249
Mech. & Trad. Bk	894,979	906 959	174,983	186,972
Greenwich Bank	840 657	742,892	69,534	71 637
Leather Man. Bk	2,037,344	2,044,402	328 165	400,695
Seventh Ward Bk	1,200 824	1,2 3,867	196 219	177 [illegible]
Bk. of New-York	3 866,288	3,892,913	1,076 760	874,850
Am. Exchange Bk	7,181,698	7,085,445	1,493 668	1,667,949
Bk. of Commerce	12,833,153	12,840,361	2,366,043	1,762,894
Broadway Bank	2,436,081	2 439,248	389 976	456,185
Ocean Bank	1,584,914	1,571,777	362 528	271,585
Mercantile Bank	2,413 225	2,435 591	406,494	390,928
Pacific Bank	1,091 219	1,108,787	201,4 5	192,916
Bk. of Republic	4 977,583	3 942,433	1,135,740	901,319
Chatham Bank	2,585,584	2,604,969	78,790	88,611
People's Bank	667,021	669 7 3	92,83	99,598
Bk. of N. America	1,591,121	1,597,389	254,314	219 [illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,445,311	1,453,553	175 581	153,077
Irving Bank	835,826	808,127	115,148	151,041
Metropolitan Bank	5,895,667	5 997,630	1,042,659	1,591,076
Citizens' Bank	768,820	772,160	87,281	118 863
Nassau Bank	1,717 008	1,691,397	187,568	220,000
Market Bank	1,659,935	1,663,895	247,1 3	263,171
St. Nicholas Bank	1,087 315	1,095,015	177,180	198,227
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,812,709	2,703,472	341,462	353 339
Corn Exch. Bank	1,596,440	1,589,326	300 364	265,861
Continental Bank	3,558,870	3,466,195	587,779	558 607
Park Bank	1,742,792	1,760,859	106,055	154 [illegible]
Oriental Bank	884 334	602,110	80,792	82 259
Marine Bank	949 980	983 955	90,872	86 547
Atlantic Bank	526 049	539 732	61 267	51,403
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,559,347	2 537,676	573 099	409 395
Park Bank	4, 56,363	4,299,079	1,087 080	991,394
Ariana' Bank	1,144,464	1,124,610	132,77	112 629
Mech. B'g Ass'n	645,429	646,455	87,967	69 97 4
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	450,901	443,493	57,952	56,779
N. Y. Exch. Bank	317,880	321,943	23,415	23,996
Bull's Head Bank	360 647	379,749	42,023	35,850
N.Y. County Bank	393 198	392 039	32,683	36,955
Grocers' Bank	321,221	485,025	44,412	71 979
East River Bank	2,996,709	2,22,966	2,9,48 5	31,116
North River Bank	410,421	417,599	65 686	76,185
Total	122,401,773	121,744,419	23,491,665	21,759,881
Increase	$660,324, Incr'se		$731,784	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 2.	CIRCULATION. June 25.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 2.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 25.
Bk. of New-York	416,998	416 880	2,608,930	2,619,120
Manhattan Co	296 136	308 026	2,969.580	2 594 126
Merchants' Bank	158,270	189,470	4,377,715	4,484 035
Mechanics' Bank	370,442	370,442	2,585,764	2,604,695
Union Bank	159,780	161,851	1,873,746	1,966 408
Bk. of America	130 841	130,134	4,714,627	4,817 671
Phenix Bank	133,422	127,387	1,489 909	1,533,985
City Bank			1,362,821	1 473.384
Tradesm'n's Bank	317,058	317,058	657,823	657,843
Fulton Bank	156,149	158,152	1 604,067	1,661,933
Chemical Bank	295,204	296 697	2,083 754	2,141,577
Merch. Exch. Bk	143 778	144,998	890,858	936,537
National Bank	132 254	128,847	913,767	916,564
Butc. & Drov. Bk	183,398	183 398	1 218,810	1,218,810
Mech. & Trad. Bk	133,202	125,843	708,728	816 934
Greenwich Bank	153,961	153,961	534,767	531,411
Leather Man. Bk	291,705	279,224	1,206,202	1,273,060
Seventh Ward Bk	208 086	205,409	614,476	710,628
Bk. St. New-York	266 678	241,328	2 376,14	2,158 653
Am. Exchange Bk	206,733	200 074	4,410 001	3 958,163
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6 214,222	6,009,691
Broadway Bank	264 387	279,700	1,715,519	1 798 325
Ocean Bank	109,830	108 294	1,101,695	1,063,405
Mercantile Bank	26,874	24,798	1,750 582	1 683 703
Pacific Bank	123 727	126,247	888,499	897 666
Bk. of Republic	224,956	211,868	3,169,725	2 909,917
Chatham Bank	125,074	125,307	4 2,061	427,637
People's Bank	115,413	112,049	457,592	482,228
Bk. of America	86,067	82,260	851,924	759 704
Hanover Bank	88,017	88,068	667,399	659 763
Irving Bank	137,742	127,968	595,688	592,757
Metropolitan Bk	240 271	233,774	3,186,753	3,276,642
Citizens' Bank	153 081	156,762	570,140	576 230
Nassau Bank	128,380	126,793	977 976	950,649
Market Bank	212,793	215,663	1,078 496	1,023,152
St. Nicholas Bank	91,677	91,677	678,491	670,761
Shoe & Leath. Bk	97,244	97,160	1,963 6-5	1,858,59
Corn Exch. Bank	136,885	128,143	754,972	689 950
Continental Bank	171,743	165,256	2,346,813	2,179,037
Bk. of Commw'th	193,347	194 658	704,194	757,241
Oriental Bank	99,518	100,18	390,207	394 968
Marine Bank	115,436	118,817	477 826	493 569
Atlantic Bank	83,249	86,952	278,491	270,761
Imp. & Traders' Bk	204 181	199,702	1,428 643	1,465,641
Park Bank	180,720	179,507	3,398 806	3,423,036
Artisans' Bank	97,6-9	96,369	657 038	665,987
Mech. B'g Ass'n	59,668	92,774	356,054	343,319
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	160,825	152,139	277 950	261,194
N. Y. Exch. Bank	97,585	98,117	297,319	298 592
Bull's Head Bank	103,684	101,407	344,424	340,374
N. Y. County Bk.	92,126	90,735	266 075	277,246
Grocers' Bank	47 069	44 576	340,884	349,100
East River Bank	87 081	85 014	187,131	207,660
North River Bank	76 691	74,221	362,688	373,418
Total	8,365,790	8,216,043	78,132,611	77,193,115
Increase	$149,747		Incr'se	$939,496

* Reported as last week.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 25.	LOANS. June 18.	SPECIE. June 25.	SPECIE. June 18.
Citizens' Bank	$4,165,214	4,181 012	$1,115 450	3 468,518
Canal Bank	1,411,012	1,424,804	1,389,485	1,197,650
Louisiana	1 991,378	1,984,913	2,617,965	2,887,710
Louisiana State	4,025,451	4,088,235	3,234,123	3,259 218
Mech. & Trad.	877,731	852,772	14,956	761,018
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,067,358	1,139 016	773 425	841,076
Southern Bank	264 092	276,570	221 111	246 290
Union Bank	1,077,942	1,042 306	397,941	448,433
Merchants' Bank	572 945	492,131	238 297	301 581
Crescent City	974,198	1,003,630	503,056	342,093
Bank of America	1,065,802	1,039,028	198 253	436,802
Total	17 262 214	17,528,837	13 597,084	14,150 941
	Decrease ..$262,623		Decrease ..$553,907	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 25.	CIRCULATION. June 18.	DEPOSITS. June 25.	DEPOSITS. June 18.
Citizens' Bank	4,664,405	4,112,290	3,888,803	4,234,113
Canal Bank	1,191,755	1,196,017	1 113,637	993,203
Louisiana	950,144	976,009	3,973,353	4,143,194
Louisiana State	2,617,480	2,707,685	1,538,156	5,063,185
Mech. & Traders'	356 480	360,605	839 982	831,235
Bk of N. Orleans	645 670	644 665	860,309	1,030 494
Southern Bank	261 930	268 165	269 764	360,010
Union Bank	579,010	579,205	937,346	887 280
Merchants' Bank	380,685	384,050	522 742	627,518
Crescent City	222,475	220,270	447 452	486,349
Bank of America	225 975	223,710	931,678	950,854
Total	11 501,679	11,708,131	18 911,618	19,673,404
	Decrease ..$205,452		Decrease ..$761,783	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE: June 25.	EXCHANGE: June 18.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 25.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 18.
Citizens' Bank	1,485 287	1,533,028	279,472	239 340
Canal Bank	632,314	630 218	183,552	130 337
Louisiana	917 637	894 951	501,426	615 823
Louisiana State	775,096	810,394	460 871	457,104
Mech. and Trad	295,896	303,092	23,400	16 420
Bk of N. Orleans	391 605	432,032	86,141	84,311
Southern Bank	867,973	961 693	.....	.....
Union Bank	279,452	234,864	157,773	166,131
Merchants' Bank	188,592	209,747	24,313	21,573
Crescent City	38,378	10,196	29,073	27,935
Bank of America	6 401	6,455	5 305	1,363
Total	5,888,973	6,076,239	1,774 067	1,770 410
	Decrease ..$222,316		Decrease ..$154,251	

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	36,010	737.799	86 923	819,635
Schuylkill Canal	44.740	356,187	49.766	502,815
Lehigh Valley Railroad	9 247	234,351	9,384	235.227
Lehigh Valley Canal	28 210	261 020	31,163	315 964
Scranton South	13,882	222,124	14,746	227,925
Scranton North	4,672	58 939	6 029	59,568
Penn. Coal Co	20.213	152,822	28,771	226 349
Delaware and Hud. Co.	8,521	84,760	21,456	154,049
Wyoming Canal, South			11 386	134,816
Wyoming Canal, North				5 460
Shamokin Region	3,535	32,072	4,087	62,675
Total Anthracite	169.108	2,140 979	202,325	2,789,640
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,294	25,732	1,019	25 587
Short Mountain Co	1,433	13,616	17	23 854
Treverton Coal			3 240	52,483
Broad Top	3,531	41 718	1,721	69,899
Cumberland Coal	11,662	219,397	14 055	211,377
Semi-Anth. and Bit	18,920	300,468	16,212	340 145
Add Anthracite	169,108	2,140,979	202,325	2,759 640
Total	188,028	2,441,442	219,137	3,099,785

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate.... SATURDAY, July 2.

There were no public sales to-day. Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Fifth-avenue, 25 feet 11 inches fronting Fifth-avenue, and 100 feet on One Hundred and Twenty fourth-street, fronting Mount Morris Square, for $1,000.

Also, one lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, 50 feet 11 inches north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, nearly opposite Central Park, 25x100 feet, for $1,600.

We understand the same brokers have sold two lots on the north side of Eighty second-street, 101 feet west of Broadway, 25x100 feet 2 inches; also, two lots in the rear, on the south side of Eighty-third-street, same size, at $900 ₱ lot.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[PER VANDERBILT.]

The *Essex*, with 14,080 ounces of gold, worth about £56,000, and the *Monarch* with £171 000, have arrived from Australia. There is still upwards of £400,000 advised from Port Phillip, which is expected within a very short period. The large arrivals in specie at Paris from America and elsewhere, have rendered money abundant there at only a little above 3 ₱ cent.; some of the letters consequently express an expectation of a lowering of the rate of the Bank of France. The *Duncan Dunbar*, arrived from Sidney, also brings one package of gold. Silver has been in increased demand for the continent. The subscriptions to the 5 ₱ cent. Prussian loan of £4,500,000 of 95 have exceeded the required total by only £281,250. It appears that a forced paper currency to the amount of £5 600,000 is about to be issued by the Austrian authorities of Mantua. Of course this currency cannot circulate beyond its market value, which will depend upon the prospects of the Austrians maintaining their ground; but the governments are, doubtless, not insensible to the fact that they will enlist the interests of the population in their success just to the extent of which they may be able to put it forth.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, June 21: "The heaviness in the funds was attributed to a number of causes; the apprehension that Prussia is committed to some early and direct intervention, the peals made by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the revolutionary classes throughout Europe, and the news of the prostration of the Cabinet at Constantinople to Russian influence, all contributed to weaken the hopes of the localization of the war. The applications for discount at the Bank, slightly decreased. In the Foreign Stock market the principal feature has been a heavy decline in Turkish Six ₱ Cents., the old falling from 76@71½@72½, and the new from 62@58 @59. Other descriptions have also shown weakness.

The following is from the London *Post* City Article, June 21: "The attitude of Prussia, although described as precautionary, and alleged to be accepted as such by the French Government, is still so important in its possible results that it has tended much to increase uneasiness in the public mind, notwithstanding that it is alleged that Prussia has made proposals for bringing about peace. It appears, however, to be quite clear that unless action on one side or the other were determined on by the Prussian Government that the landwehr would not have been called out. It is also feared that the protest which it is stated is about to be made by France against the passage of Austrian troops through Bavaria will precipitate the crisis by causing that State at once to side with Austria. These circumstances and considerations have caused a reduction of about ½ ₱ cent. in the value of the funds to-day."

THE TEA TRADE.

MONDAY, June 20.

The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 855,648 lbs., which is an increase of 37,046 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, June 22: "The English funds opened this morning (Tuesday) at the depressed quotations of yesterday, but there was subsequently an improvement. The first bargains in Consols were at 92@92¼, whence there was an advance to 92¼. A partial relapse then occurred, but the final price was 92⅞@92¾. Accounts from Germany continue to show great excitement, but there was no fresh news of importance, and although another large battle is expected almost immediately, no adverse effect is produced, since many of the speculators are inclined to fancy it will prove decisive, and hasten the negotiations for peace. In foreign Stocks the principal feature has been a recovery in Turkish 6 per cents., the old improving to 72@73 and the new to 59@61. Other descriptions were rather dull. The final quotations on the Paris Bourse this evening (Tuesday,) was 62f. 25c., showing another decline of one eighth. In the foreign exchanges there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. About £110 000